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MARSHAL PETROV ATTACKS U.S. SDI PROGRAM

PM271720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister: "For Mutual Restraint"]

[Text] When assessing the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that its long-term significance will be revealed in specific practical actions and depends on both sides' readiness to act on the basis of the joint declaration adopted in Geneva. The Politburo stated that for its part the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to resolve this task and expects the same from the U.S. Administration.

The problem of preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear arms in their organic connection is the nucleus of Soviet-U.S. relations in the security sphere. The Soviet position on this is simple and clear. There must be no weapons in space. As the Soviet leadership has emphasized at the highest level, our country will not be the first to take weapons into space. It will make every effort to persuade other countries too, especially the United States, not to take this fateful step. Any space strike arms -- whether they are ABM, antisatellite, or other means created on the basis of traditional or other physical principles -- would make the reduction of nuclear weapons impossible. A new round in the uncontrolled arms race would begin and the threat of nuclear war would increase considerably.

Taking into account the extremely dangerous consequences of the militarization of space, the Soviet side is proposing to the United States a cardinal solution -- reaching agreement on a complete ban on the creation [sozdaniye] (including research work), testing, and deployment of space arms. Such a ban would make it possible not only to keep space for peaceful exploration, research, and scientific discoveries, but also to embark on a radical -- 50 percent -- reduction in nuclear arms capable of reaching one another's territory.

In short, the USSR is proposing to the United States a practical solution of the precise tasks that have been confirmed by both sides at the level of state leaders as the goals of the Geneva talks: preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

But success in this does not depend only on the Soviet side's goodwill. Great mutual work lies ahead to implement what was achieved at the Soviet-U.S. meeting. Above all, it is necessary to tightly close the door to space as far as weapons are concerned and to refrain from other actions that would block the Geneva talks.

Unfortunately, there are forces in Washington which, according to all the indications, have set themselves the aim of preventing the implementation of the positive shifts that emerged during the Soviet-U.S. summit. This is shown by public statements of some U.S. statesmen which are difficult to reconcile with the "Geneva spirit." This is also confirmed by Washington's propaganda rhetoric and the Pentagon's practical actions in the sphere of military preparations, especially by the continuation of work under the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) program. By expediting studies on creating [razrabotki po sozdaniyu] a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements and dragging their NATO allies and Japan into the program, they are trying to make them irreversible.

The "star wars" program has been massively backed by Washington propaganda, which spares neither energy nor money to publicize SDI. Everything is being used: from daily statements by White House spokesmen to advertisements on movie and television screens.

People are assured that this program supposedly pursues strictly defensive objectives, is not fraught with the threat of human extinction or destruction, and is virtually the highway toward mankind's deliverance from nuclear weapons. Even after the Geneva meeting, it has been repeatedly stated in the United States that SDI "promises the hope of creating a more secure and more stable peace" and "promises to render nuclear weapons obsolete at some point."

Washington's diligence has an ulterior motive. From the moment it saw the light of day, the "star wars" program has given rise to doubts, alarm, and protest all over the world. Even among the allies there was embarrassment at the Pentagon's obvious disregard for the interests of their security and its readiness to gamble everything in pursuit of the dream of military superiority. It is, after all, no secret that attempts by the one side to devalue or diminish the strategic forces of the other side cannot be described as anything else but a bid for military superiority. It is also clear that a country which plans to hide behind an "antimissile shield" while implementing unprecedented programs for the creation [sozdaniye] of more and more new nuclear weapon systems, is not concerned with defense but is seeking an opportunity to gain capability for the delivery of a nuclear first strike.

Quite recently, the U.S. Administration was forced to admit that the one-sided possession of a large-scale ABM system is extremely dangerous for strategic stability. People in Washington are now trying to gloss over this fact by all means, accusing the Soviet Union of conducting work similar to the U.S. SDI program, issuing invitations for participation in the deployment of weapons in space in parallel with the Americans, and giving assurances of readiness to "share' space weapons technology when it is created [sozdano]. At the same time, attempts are made to convince the public that the space strike means that are being developed [razrabatyvayemiye] are supposedly not weapons but, as Weinberger declares, only "harmless means." The purpose of this disinformation is only one -- an attempt to justify the SDI program, to justify the unconstructive U.S. stance at the Geneva talks, and to avoid the ban on space strike weapons.

In contrast with the U.S. Administration, the world public understands that the space strike means being created [sozdavayemyye] are weapons, while SDI is the transfer of the arms race in space. If the SDI program is implemented, then space weapons will hang like a Damoclean sword over people's heads. Now it is difficult to even forecast the consequences of "star wars," which are dangerous for all of mankind.

As regards the U.S. Administration's promises that SDI would allegedly render nuclear weapons obsolete, this serves only as camouflage for aggressive and offensive plans. If, as people in Washington say, SDI will mean an end to nuclear weapons, then why is the United States building up its strategic offensive means: creating [sozdayut] MX and Midgetman ICBM's, ballistic missiles for the Trident-2 submarines, and B-1B and Stealth heavy bombers, deploying many thousands of long-range air-, sea-, and land-based cruise missiles, and building up the grouping of Pershing-2 missiles in Europe? All these means are first-strike weapons. There are discrepancies in Washington; words and deeds run in diametrically opposite directions.

There is one more indisputable fact which must be taken into consideration. The Pentagon is intensively developing [razrabatyvayet] anti-ABM means [sredstva po preodoleniyu protivoraketnoy oborony]. The question is: Why bother to create [sozdavat] anti-ABM means if SDI will lead to the destruction of nuclear weapons? It is obvious that this is being done not for defense, but for nuclear attack.

All this work is being kept secret in the Pentagon, but the truth will out. The U.S. press has already reported that the Pentagon, in parallel with the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system for the country, is simultaneously engaged in the development [razrabotka] of means to overcome such a system.

This involves the creation [sozdaniye] of high-speed cruise missiles which, flying at low altitudes, will be immune to beam weapons; the development [razrabotka] of ballistic missiles flying at low altitudes and therefore invulnerable to space-based beam weapons; the improvement of dummy warheads for ballistic missiles and of the technology for ICBM and SLBM maneuverable warheads; and the quest for methods to reduce the booster stage of missile trajectory, at which they are effectively vulnerable to space-based ABM systems.

The Pentagon is showing a very keen interest in all this work. It suffices to refer to reports that it has all been included in a single program entitled "Systems To Improve Strategic Missiles," while the budget funds appropriated for this purpose are due to increase from $74 million in fiscal 1984 to $215 million in fiscal 1987. It is intended to place the appropriate contracts with industry.

Separately from SDI, Washington is striving not to advertise the program for creating [Sozdaniye] anti-ABM means and this is understandable. It has proclaimed to the whole world that it is thinking only of defense and of eliminating nuclear weapons. But, at the same time they are creating [sozdayut] means for acquiring the potential to open up breaches in others' "ABM umbrella," if such an umbrella should appear, and to inflict nuclear strikes through these breahces. Such is this "highly humane" and "highly moral" scheme, Washington-style.

Taking cover behind peace-loving rhetoric, the United States is seeking methods, as before, to emerge from the "nuclear impasse," as the strategic parity between the USSR and the United States is customarily called over there. They want to get around the parity and have an opportunity to engage in blackmail by threatening to inflict a nuclear strike and to unleash nuclear war in the hope of the victorious outcome in such a war. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declares bluntly: "If we are able to obtain a system which will be effective and which will render the Soviet Union's arms ineffective, we shall return to the situation in which we found ourselves when we were the only country possessing nuclear weapons." You cannot say more clearly than that.

The SDI program is part of the general military plan of the United States, based on an offensive nuclear strategy. It should not be forgotten that the relevant directives for the U.S. Armed Forces adopted at the beginning of the eighties remain in force. U.S. nuclear strategy is now reflected in physical terms not only in the program for the development [razrabotka] of "star wars" armaments and in the stationing of new missiles near the borders of the Soviet Union, but also in systematically imparting a first-strike capability to all means of the U.S. "strategic triad." The fact that the USSR's proposal for a moratorium on all types of nuclear tests which would signify a practical step on the path of nuclear disarmament has so far received no answer from the United States cannot fail to make one wary too.

The Soviet Union assesses the nuclear strategy of the United States and an integral part of that strategy -- the SDI program -- as being aimed directly against the Soviet Union. We assess this danger realistically. If the SDI program is implemented the reduction of strategic nuclear arms will become impossible. The USSR will not enter into accords on U.S. terms to the detriment of its security.

In Geneva the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed that a nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no victors in such a war. Acknowledging that any conflict between the USSR and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, they emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional. It was solemnly stated that neither of the sides will strive for military superiority. The need to prevent an arms race in space and to resolve this issue in conjuction with nuclear arms reduction was confirmed. The peoples of the world who have welcomed these pledges by the two great powers have a right to expect that they will be backed up by specific steps.

As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has declared, "...the Soviet Union for its part intends not to slacken its pace, but intends with all determination and in a spirit of honest cooperation with the United States to seek to wind down the arms race and to seek the overall improvement of the international situation." It is time for Washington to also draw the appropriate conclusions. The philosophy of military preparations and of continuing military programs which are both aimed equally at military superiority, does not tally either with the spirit of the times or with the pledges which the United States has assumed.

MORATORIUM REJECTION PROVES U.S. WANTS ARMS RACE

LD290816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- "The struggle for stopping nuclear tests has only started to expand and I hope that it will be successful. This measure would become a historic milestone in the cause of removing the nuclear threat," Academician Arbatov believes.

The newspaper GUDOK today publishes an interview with the director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The demand for a cessation of nuclear explosions is numbered among most popular and broadest circles of the world, he noted. [as received]

Assessing the reaction of the U.S. Administration to the Soviet proposal to stop nuclear tests and continue the USSR's moratorium on such tests, Arbatov said: "One would like to believe that this latest 'no' from the U.S. Administration to our important proposal for limiting nuclear armaments is not its last word."

But if it is their last word and the United States does not agree to stop testing nuclear weapons, then this will further stimulate the arms race and all its consequences, above all, the increasing threat of nuclear war, the scientist said. On the other hand, he said, such a refusal will have serious political consequences for the United States.

The U.S. Administration has rejected many proposals by the USSR, connected with halting the arms race, but the rejection of the proposal on a moratorium leads to the most serious changes in the opinion of the world and U.S. public about the policies of the present U.S. Administration, the academician considers.

It is clear not only to experts, but also to the wide public what great significance the proposed step would have; the halting of nuclear tests means the halting of the nuclear arms race in its most dangerous qualitative sphere. Second, it is even clearer in this matter than in any other that there are no substantial reasons or motives at all for a rejection of the Soviet proposal and that such a rejection can only be explained by one thing -- by the fact that the United States wants to continue the arms race.

U.S. CONDUCTS NUCLEAR TEST FOR SDI PROGRAM

Disproves Non-Nuclear Claims

LD290731 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 29 Dec 85

["The USA Continues Nuclear Explosions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, December 29 TASS-- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The United States continues nuclear explosions in defiance of the calls by the public and the governments of many countries to join in the Soviet Union's unilaterally announced moratorium on all nuclear explosions until January 1, 1986. The U.S. Department of Energy has announced that an undergound nuclear explosion codenamed "Goldstone" was carried out at the proving ground in Nevada on Saturday.

According to official data, the yield of the explosion was 150 kilotons. The explosion, as the Department of Energy has admitted, was affected within the framework of the tests of nuclear devices which are intended to provide energy for laser weapons which are being developed under the "star wars" program. This fully disproves the administration's assertions that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) is ostensibly a "non-nuclear program." The explosion in Nevada also indicates that, contrary to the assurances of the White House that the United States seeks to lessen the nuclear threat, Washington stubbornly clings to the course which is aimed at further building up nuclear arsenals on earth and at transferring the arms race to outer space.

At the same time the White House continues the campaign to misinform the public in an attempt to reduce the problem of arms control and termination of nuclear tests to inspection and verification matters. It was precisely on the far-fetched plea of the need to work out a machinery for inspection and verification that the administration declined to join in the Soviet moratorium thereby frustrating the real opportunity to prevent already now a spiralling up of the arms race. In this connection the authoritative Centre for Defense Information in Washington has pointed out that the unwillingness of the White House to end nuclear tests is explained not at all by inspection and verification difficulties, for such difficulties simply do not exist with the present level of the development of satellite and seismic global observation network. Besides, the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to go to a mutual improvement of inspection and verification systems including those for on-site inspection. The essence of the mattter is that Washington intends to continue making attempts at achieving military-strategic superiority.

It is not superfluous to recall that the United States Congress has allocated almost 300,000 million dollars for military purposes for the 1986 fiscal year alone, with 16,400 million dollars being planned to be spent for the creation of nuclear arms, for the upgrading of proving grounds, and for other military construction.

'Reckless Practical Deeds'

LD291648 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Thus, after a nine-day delay, the United States conducted in Nevada State on December 28 a new nuclear weapons test code-named "Goldstone".

Those who are fond of statistics pointed out that this underground nuclear explosion has been the 16th in the Nevada proving range among those announced in Washington this year. Political observers have different counts, stressing that "Goldstone" has been the seventh American testing after the Soviet Union completely terminated all types of nuclear explosions as of August 6. The Soviet Union is known to have announced its readiness to observe the moratorium after January 1, 1986, for an indefinite long time.

The newspaper [as received] quotes authoritative American scientists as saying that the main aim of the Pentagon in conducting that explosion was to destroy the impression that it really has a stake in a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.

One cannot help seriously thinking not only about Washington's reckless practical deeds in the field of build-up of the arms race, but also the evolution of the public rhetoric of the U.S. Administration's official representatives over recent years. In signing in 1968 a multilateral treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States committed itself, in particular, to seek an end forever to all nuclear explosions and carry on efforts to achieve that aim.

Representatives of the U.S. Administration do not even try to pretend that they are going to adhere to the commitments under that agreement. Moreover, they are, apparently, afraid most of all to be suspected of peaceableness and readiness to observe international agreements.

U.S. Intentions Questioned

PM291710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Observer's Opinion" under general headline "Ban Nuclear Explosions!"]

[Text] So the United States has carried out a new nuclear explosion. The whole world has been waiting with bated breath in recent weeks, wondering whether Washington would go and do it. And it has.

It is the unanimous view of the world public that the position of the Soviet Union, which unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions on 6 August, created exceptionally favorable circumstances paving the way for an eventual treaty banning all nuclear weapon tests. The world supported the Soviet initiative.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution on immediately halting and banning nuclear weapon tests, but the United States was one of three countries which voted against it. But people of goodwill continued to hope that reason would prevail in Washington. These past weeks have seen a swelling torrent of appeals to the U.S. Administration to display political realism. Some 1.5 million U.S. citizens signed a petition calling for an end to nuclear explosions. A similar appeal was made by the U.S. Methodist church, which has more than 9 million members, and by the Catholic church. Numerous U.S. public organizations and many senators and congressmen and highly authoritative U.S. scientists, physicians, and representatives of their professions have emphatically backed the moratorium. Washington has been receiving a constant stream of similar appeals from all parts of the world.

They have all been ignored. Yet another blow has been dealt to the peace-loving people's hopes for the new year. The narrow, egotistical motives of the militarists and bigwigs of the "star complex" are gaining the upper hand. The explosion in Nevada is yet another step on the path of implementation of the "star wars" program. It has been confirmed once again that the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" has a nuclear filling.

And all this is taking place 40 days after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, where both sides said: Nuclear war must not be unleashed and there must be no striving for military superiority.

The peoples of the world want to know: Is this the U.S. Administration's last word? What are its true intentions in 1986, which could go down in history as the year when nuclear explosions ceased?

Opposition Grows

LD291931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Here is a television report from the State of Nevada, where the latest underground nuclear explosion was carried out yesterday. This time, according to official data, its size was 150 kilotons, which is many times larger than the U.S. atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The U.S. Department of Energy, which carries out the testing of nuclear weapons, reported that this explosion was intended to test the atomic excitation of superpowerful lasers being developed under the "star wars" program.

So far, this is the U.S. answer to the appeal by the world public, including the U.S. public, to join in the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which, as you know, has been unilaterally declared by our country.

The latest U.S. nuclear explosion in Nevada is noteworthy in another respect, too. It clearly refutes the assurances given by the Washington administration that the infamous Strategic Defense Initiative is, allegedly, a nonnuclear program. No. As we can see, the United States intends to put atomic weapons into space as well. I should note in this connection that out of a total of $300 billion allocated by the United States to military needs for next year, $16.5 billion is planned to be directly used for creating nuclear weapons, including updating testing grounds.

Incidentally, the Washington administration has in the last few days completed drawing up the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year, 1987, and here, too, it is proposed to increase military expenditures by at least 3 percent. In short, Washington is planning years ahead for the arms race.

However, one cannot fail to note that this is causing growing concern and opposition among the U.S. public, above, all, among the scientists. Against this backdrop it is interesting to note the announcement that President Reagan's scientific advisor, George Keyworth, is retiring. He was one of the leading propagandizers of the "star wars" program. In this connection, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that Keyworth had been subjected to growing criticism from many scientists and that he had compromised his role as scientific adviser.

It is indicative that the "star wars" programs are also being ever more loudly criticized in the West European countries which Washington intends to involve in the implementation of these programs. The West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes: Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative has few friends in Europe, including in the FRG. Most experts consider the realization of this program utopian; others are afraid that it will have negative consequences for the North Atlantic union; and all of them suspect that the preparations for waging "star wars" will lead to an enormous arms race.

It is interesting that the U.S. military space programs, judging by reports in the West German press, were met with extreme skepticism even at the recently held conference of the command staff of the FRG Armed Forces.

I should also note the statement by Belgian Minister of National Defense De Donnea that his country has no intention of concluding a treaty with the United States on SDI participation. Incidentally, according to reports from Tokyo, Japan is also not rushing into this issue and intends to continue studying it next year.

Time for 'Correct Decision'

LD291739 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Fedorov writes:

The underground testing of a nuclear device in the Nevada proving range, the sixteenth in the USA this year, has been conducted contrary to the demands of millions of people both in the USA and outside it, of many prominent public figures and statesmen, scientists and workers in culture, who demand an end to the dangerous experiments with nuclear weapons. The explosion sponsored by the U.S. Energy Department, which is known to be responsible for the production of nuclear charges, has been a bad New Year gift to people in all countries of the world.

This is another fresh evidence that in action in the USA are, as before, the forces aiming at preventing the process of lessening tensions, whose start was marked by the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. These forces are apparently unhappy about the possibility, which manifested itself, to reach practical agreements directed at building up confidence between states, at curbing the arms race. The representatives of these circles have recourse, as we can see, not only to hostile propaganda in order to put spokes into the wheel of the efforts to normalise relations between the USSR and the USA.

One may ask what is the aim of those in the United States who favour a continuation of experiments with the nuclear weapons? The aim proves to be the old one -- to ensure whatever the cost military superiority as a basis for pursuing the policy of force and threats against other states. Now they hope to achieve their coveted objective of ensuring military superiority through outer space.

Meanwhile, calculations of this kind are futile. The Soviet Union has everything necessary to respond in a worthy manner to any attempts at upsetting the equilibrium in the military-strategic field. Parity is to be unshakable, and those who are unhappy about it should wake up to this fact.

But the Soviet Union strongly opposes a further build-up of the arms race. An increase in the level of nuclear confrontation will bring no benefits for any of the states. On the contrary, the swelling of the nuclear arsenals, to say nothing of placing strike weapons into outer space, would lead to a sharp destabilisation of the situation, to a growth of the military threat, including to the USA.

In its desire to put the brakes on the arms race and thus create favorable opportunities for reaching effective agreements on their limitation and reduction, the Soviet Union announced since summer this year and consistently observes the moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet side expected Washington to announce in its turn a suspension of nuclear testing.

The opponents of a moratorium in the West are referring to the problem of control of its observance. Yet, this is just a lame excuse. The Soviet Union's stand is explicit -- in the field of control too it is ready for radical measures (up to on-site inspection), so that neither of the sides should have doubts as regards a strict observance of the moratorium on explosions.

A few days remain to the end of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium. It is high time for Washington to think it over again and take a correct decision from which peace and stability all over the world would win. It is not a continuation but an end to nuclear explosions that would accord with the "Geneva spirit."

MOSCOW TV'S 28 DEC 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW281157 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0725 GMT on 28 December carries its scheduled "Studio 9" program presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio. Participating in the program are Professor Bernard Lown of Harvard University and Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, director of the All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, cochairmen of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Movement recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. After introducing the participants, Zorin reviews the history of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Movement and notes that it was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The participants discuss the success of the movement and its emergence as a political force because of public recognition of the danger of nuclear war.

Zorin notes that Lown's work in the movement has been criticized in the United States and his patriotism has even been doubted. However, much of what he has said and is saying is now also being said by President Reagan. Zorin says that this played a big role in realizing the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Lown notes that Americans have come to realize that nuclear war is not an ordinary war. He adds that President Reagan sent the movement's third congress in Amsterdam a message saying that nuclear war must never be permitted, that victory cannot be achieved in a nuclear war. He says that this is the main idea of his movement. Lown speaks in English with voice-over Russian translation by unidentified announcer.

Discussion then turns to the effects of nuclear war, the spectre of a nuclear winter, and the medical aspects of treating casualties. The cost of military spending throughout the world is compared to the cost of eliminating disease and other problems of humanity.

Zorin then asks: "In your opinion, is the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan -- known as the "star wars" doctrine -- an answer to your concerns? Can one hide from the nuclear threat behind this notorious shield? Chazov says that this issue is being discussed by the movement and says that "as precise research has shown, this defense initiative will save neither the United States nor the world. There is accurate data that permits us today to say quite confidently that a nuclear catastrophe will nevertheless occur despite this system." Chazov reiterates the movement's opposition to militarization of space, and Lown outlines a strategic medical initiative proposal to extend medical services around the world through space means.

Zorin points to the contradiction between the movement's Nobel Peace Prize and increasing criticism of its activities. Chazov says this is because of the movement's increased influence and strength, the fact that people heed its findings, and the fact that it is an example of trust between people of diverse political beliefs. This evokes opposition and irritation in certain circles, especially in West Germany where the movement is particularly strong. Chazov adds: "I think it is also directed against another matter, against the spirit of Geneva. An opportunity for dialogue has emerged, people have begun to talk, and this movement must be restricted in some way." Zorin recalls Gorbachev's meeting with Lown and Chazov and the fact that "he stressed the enormous significance of the public movement to ban nuclear arms." He says: "I think the very fact that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee received the leaders of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Movement speaks about the significance that the Soviet leadership attaches to this movement and to the people's struggle against the nuclear threat.

The Soviet Union is doing and is ready to do everything in order to remove the threat of nuclear self-destruction from mankind." Zorin concludes with wishes of peace to television viewers in the coming year.

UN DELEGATE ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

PM271505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "UN Mandate: Cooperation for the Sake of Peace"]

[Text] On 25 December a press conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the completion of the main part of the work of the 40th UN General Assembly [UNGA]. Ambassador V.F. Petrovskiy, a member of the USSR delegation who delivered a statement, said that as a whole the results of the general assembly are of positive importance. They attest to a growing awareness of the fact that the world situation is now too dangerous to defer any longer practical measures to normalize it.

The session reflected the change which has emerged in the mood of states away from pessimism in assessing the world political and economic situation and toward the appearance of the hope of its rectification and the attainment of real advances, above all in the most important sphere -- the sphere of security.

The peoples' aspirations, as the UN forum showed, are connected primarily with ensuring that the accords reached during the meeting of the top leaders of the USSR and the United States in Geneva are implemented in practical deeds. The United Nations has directly appealed to both sides to seek to achieve the aim agreed between them and now confirmed at summit level of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth.

The main decisions of the session itself accord with this aim. One of the most important among them is the resolution on preventing the arms race in space, which was drafted by the nonaligned countries with a consideration for the USSR proposal to develop international cooperation in the peaceful development of outer space under the conditions of its nonmilitarization and also of the relevant documents submitted by the PRC, Poland, and several other countries. The fact that 151 states voted for the resolution speaks for itself. Only the United States and Grenada did not support it. The United Nations has thus very clearly made a choice for peaceful space as a counterweight to the "star wars" plans.

The demand to put an end to nuclear tests and to conclude a corresponding international treaty was no less clearly expressed. The assembly welcomed the unilateral moratorium introduced by the USSR 6 August 1985 on all nuclear explosions as a real step toward achieving the above-mentioned goal. It urgently appealed to the other nuclear powers and above all, of course, the United States, to follow this example. The chance provided by the Soviet moratorium must not be let slip. The United States has every opportunity for responding to the aspirations of the people of the world expressed in this UN decision -- to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on a joint moratorium on any nuclear explosions. The USSR is also prepared to embark here on far-reaching accords on questions of monitoring to which the U.S. representatives often refer. In particular it is in favor, when establishing a mutual moratorium now on nuclear explosions, of also reaching agreement with the United States on several measures for on-the-spot monitoring to eliminate possible doubts as to the observance of the moratorium. The monitoring problem thus cannot be regarded as an obstacle to reaching an agreement on a mutual moratorium. All that is needed to achieve it is political will and the readiness to respect the United Nations' opinion.

As a whole both the discussion which took place at the session and the main decisions taken at it express the international community's clear mandate: the renunciation of confrontation, and cooperation for the sake of peace on earth and in space. On this basis, which reflects planetary interests, the majority of the 159 states which are now UN members reached agreement.

This result fully accords with the aims which the socialist states set themselves in going to the forum. It was to a considerable extent the result of their vigorous, coordinated actions and the energetic new steps taken by the Soviet Union since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum to achieve a real turn for the better in world affairs and to pave the way to the resurrection of detente as an essential state in forming a lasting system of world security and law and order. The actions by the Nonaligned Movement and the well-known initiatives of the leaders of six countries representing our planet's different contingents were an important factor in ensuring the session's positive results.

The session decided to proclaim 1986 the Year of Peace, which reflects the thrust of the peoples' hopes and aspirations for the new year. It was emphasized at the press conference that all peace-loving forces and all those prepared to consider the will of the international community in their policy are faced with the task of seeking to introduce to international relations the aims and principles of the United Nations and the decisions of the 40th UNGA session adopted on their bases.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS, U.S. POLICIES

LD281639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Dec 85

[From the "Features" program, presented by Kim Kukholev; Aleksandr Zholkver reviews listeners' letters]

[Excerpts] In our pre-new year mail there are many letters whose authors support the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet State for checking the arms race and strengthening peace, which was revealed in particular during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Together with this a number of letters condemn Washington's continuation of a policy of force. (Nikolay Kirillovich Drushlyak), from the Donetsk town of Lisichansk, for example draws attention to the fact that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz carried out a trip around Western Europe after the Geneva meeting, during which he publicly questioned today's borders between European states. The author of the letter asks: Can one conclude from this that the present U.S. Administration does not recognize the decisions of the Potsdam Conference and the Helsinki agreements? A similiar question is also put by (Yuriy Gennadiyevich Mikeyev) from the village of (Gorelets) in Kostroma Oblast. I must say that formulating such a question by our listeners is more than justified.

Speeches by official U.S. representatives against postwar borders in Europe cannot be regarded as anything other than attempts to revise the Yalta and Potsdam agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition and the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki. Together with this I will note that the aforementioned documents are today an important component part of international law and cannot be reviewed, or what is more, revoked, by the United States, on a unilateral basis. As far as the inviolability of the borders of socialist states in Europe is concerned, it is reliably guaranteed by the might and cohesion of the socialist community.

I'll also answer letters from comrades (Strekalov), from Smolensk, and (Uliyskiy) from Kumsangirskiy Rayon in Tazhikistan. They are interested in the USSR's relations with Egypt, Jordan, Sudan and Saudi Arabia. Our country at one time established diplomatic relations with all these countries. However, with some of them they became complicated at various times, and not through our fault. Thus for example, Saudi Arabia, with which diplomatic relations were established as far back as 1926, broke them off in 1939. However, in recent time calls have been resounding in the country for the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union. The new Sudanese leadership, after the overthrow of the Numayri regime in the spring of this year, stated its aspiration to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

As far as Soviet-Albanian relations are concerned, in which the authors of letters are also interested, they were established in November 1945 and were unilaterally broken off by the then Albanian leadership in December 1961. The estrangement between the two countries has never been considered normal by the Soviet Union. We continue our desire that difficulties in Soviet-Albanian relations be overcome.

SHISHLIN ASSESSES FOREIGN POLICY ACTIVITY

LD281837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Political observer Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Foreign mass media in their analysis of the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting with heads of diplomatic missions, are stressing that the Soviet Union believes in a better future for mankind, and addresses to all states a passionate appeal for peace. Here is a news commentary; at the microphone is political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

If the foreign policy results of the departing year, 1985, are to be summed up very briefly, then it must probably be noted that the world has become just a little bit calmer. And this is not only a direct result of the Soviet Geneva [as heard] summit meeting, but is connected with all the important processes that have taken place in international life throughout all the months of 1985. I am thinking both of the strengthening of the international positions of the socialist states, the development of the mutual links between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including those countries which are not members of the Warsaw Pact, of CEMA, in particular the PRC. I am thinking of the bold, wide-ranging initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at resolving the key problems of the present day, the problems of curtailment of the arms race on earth and preventing the transfer of the arms race to space.

True, it may be said that these initiatives have not met with a corresponding response from the United States and other NATO countries. That is the case, sure, but that does not mean that there were no responses at all to these initiatives. The examples of good will demonstrated by the Soviet Union are working and having their effect not only on the broad international public but on influential political circles. Beyond these initiatives are future (?actions).

I should like to draw your attention to the strengthening of the mutual links of the socialist countries, and our country first and foremost, with the Nonaligned Movement and with a number of nonaligned states. And this intensification of relations between the socialist countries and the developing states looks very promising.

And of course, when speaking of the positive moments of 1985, I should also like to speak of the well-known intensification of dialogue between West and East, as it is called, between the capitalist and socialist countries.

But, of course, several positive changes are by no means the same thing as solution of the problem of the limitation and curtailment of the arms race on earth and preventing the transfer of the arms race to space. But I believe that what has been done in 1985 will be a foundation for an active struggle to make the preconditions for a change for the better come true. That is why, if 1985 was a year of extremely active diplomacy, of active conduct of foreign policy by the Soviet Union, then 1986 will certainly be marked with a new escalation of the actions by the Soviet Union for the sake of a radical improvement of the world political climate and the assurance of a stable peace on earth.

KORIONOV ON SOCIALISM'S ROLE IN AVERTING WAR

PM271130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Averting the Threat of War; Socialism in the Vanguard of Peace-Loving Forces"]

[Excerpts] Fifteen nuclear explosions in the past months of 1985, 645 nuclear explosions since 1951 -- that is the scale of nuclear tests carried out in the United States already. The year 1985 is ending and the period of the moratorium unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union as of 6 August is expiring. The USSR is prepared to extend it if the United States responds with reciprocity. What about the United States? It is preparing for new tests. That is how the two fundamentally opposite approaches to a question that vitally perturbs all mankind look in reality.

The Socialist state has endured all the terrible tests, proving its invincibility in the fire of the wars that have been foisted on it. In the shape of socialism a society whose every thought and action in the international arena is subordinated to the main task of preserving and consolidating peace operates on the planet.

The beneficial influence of the socialist policy of peace on international development is clearly visible. "The peace-loving foreign policy course formulated by the party and consistently implemented by the Soviet State, combined with the strengthening of defense capability," the draft new edition of the CPSU program says, "has ensured for the Soviet people and the majority of the planet's population a peaceful life for the longest period in the 20th century."

The roots of the CPSU's peace-loving international policy lie in the very nature of the socialist society. In the USSR there are neither classes nor social groups that can be materially or otherwise interested in the arms race, still less in unleashing wars. It is clear to every sensible person that the great creative plans of the CPSU and the Soviet State, plans covering many decades, can be implemented only under conditions of lasting peace.

Socialism's foreign policy doctrine is peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The socialist countries understand by peaceful coexistence not merely the absence of wars. Not the dominance of military force, but good-neighborliness and cooperation among states; broad international exchange of scientific and technical achievements and the values of world culture; the switching to creative purposes of the tremendous resources now thrown into the jaws of the moloch of war; the protection of all states from encroachments from outside; the resolution of global problems such as the struggle againgst hunger, poverty, and disease through the collective efforts of all states and peoples -- those are the most important aspects of peaceful coexistence, that cornerstone of the Leninist foreign policy.

Acting in a coordinated fashion, the socialist community countries are doing everything in their power to ensure that there is a change for the better in European and world affairs. These countries' jointly formulated peace-loving positions have made headway as a result of the contribution made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Noting this at the recent meeting in Prague, the top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states declared that they are unanimous that the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist countries, class solidarity, and strengthening collaboration in all spheres of cooperation are of paramount importance in the present complex international conditions.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva offer mankind a favorable opportunity to normalize the international situation. It would be a fatal mistake to miss this opportunity.

The abandonment of the reckless plans for the militarization of space and the prohibition of nuclear tests, which would contribute to the effective immobilization [omertvleniye] of nuclear weapons -- those are the priority steps whose implementation will open the way for resolving other questions of ending the arms race and for reaching disarmament. In order to take such steps, the political will of governments, especially the nuclear powers, is needed. The Soviet Government has such a will.

The peoples are not asking for peace, they are demanding it. And they know that this goal is attainable in our era. It is precisely on the might of socialism and the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries that the peoples are pinning their hopes of saving the earth from nuclear war.

Millions and millions of people know that socialsim, acting in close unity with all the planet's progressive, peace-loving forces, is capable of fulfilling the mission which history has entrusted to it. It will fulfill that mission!

TASS STATEMENT DENOUNCES U.S. 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

PM291747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] The U.S. side has again made an attempt to unleash a slanderous campaign about alleged "violations" of its international obligations by the Soviet Union. Yet another administration "report" to Congress has been compiled for this purpose. The "report" repeats the unfounded claims which they have been trying to put into circulation for a number of years with the assistance of those who seek at all costs to interfere with any constructive agreements between the United States and the USSR on curbing the arms race, improving the international situation and achieving a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations.

In the past the Soviet side expressed, in utter clarity, its evaluation of both such a line itself, which is inadmissible in relations between states, and those unscrupulous devices which are being used in the process. This was the subject of memorandum handed to the U.S. Government in January 1984, the prepresentation made by the USSR Embassy in Washington to the U.S. Department of State in February 1985, and the TASS statement of June 12.

The treaty policy of the USSR and its practical actions have always been and will be honest and consistent. Since the signing of the ABM Treaty, the interim agreement of 1972, and then, the SALT-II Treaty in 1979, the Soviet Union has done nothing to contradict the provisions of the agreements and has not tried to circumvent them. The same also applies to the USSR's other legal and political obligations mentioned in the U.S. "report", be it the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the 1974 treaty on undergound tests of nuclear weapons, the 1976 treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, or other bilateral and militilateral documents. The U.S. side cannot fail to know this. The untenability of its assertions about "Soviet violations" was exposed at sessions of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission -- the body which was officially instituted to verify the observance of agreements by the sides. The U.S. representative in the commission, as was recently reported, confirmed in the U.S. Congress that the USSR meets its commitments.

Whatever strategems of military-technical and legal casuistry Washington invents again and again in an attempt to prove that the Soviet Union allegedly does not observe the concluded agreements, there are basic, indisputable facts which are widely known and which are clearly indicative of the real state of things and of the way the sides regard the observance of the treaties and respect for international law in general. It is the USSR, and not the United States which has every ground to ask whether it is possible to trust and what the U.S. side agrees on and whether it fulfills its obligations.

In order to see that, it is enough to look at some important examples.

The 1972 ABM Treaty which was signed by the U.S. President and ratified by the U.S. Congress is of unlimited duration. It requires that the USSR and the United States not deploy ABM systems to defend the territories of their countries and not provide a base for such a defense. It also makes it binding upon the sides not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based.

What is the U.S. side's attitude to compliance with the treaty's fundamental provisions? In direct violation of them, the U.S. Administration has instituted a program to establish an anti ballistic missile defence system for the territory of the United States and its NATO allies.

The fact that the system is to comprise banned space-based elements is not concealed. Tens of billions of dollars have been set aside for work designed, in fact, to scrap the ABM Treaty. The intention to get rid of the treaty is being covered with formal pronouncements that it, allegedly, does not ban "research" on developing a large-scale ABM system. It was announced in advance that an "interpretation" of the treaty was devised that would make it possible to turn from so-called "research" to large-scale experiments on testing the banned systems. It is known that the United States, in violation of the ABM Treaty, is deploying a new phased-array radar station in Thule, Greenland, although the treaty allows the deployment of radars of this type and designation only on the periphery of national territory. A similar radar station is also planned for deployment in the region of Fylingdales Moor, England.

Under these conditions, there is no need for explanations as to why, in retrospect, two years after proclaiming the "star wars" program, they hastily cooked up fabrications about the Soviet Union being "on the threshold" of developing an ABM system for the country's territory. It is also clear why functions that it does not have, nor ever will have, are ascribed to our radar station in the Krasnoyarsk region, why juggling and concoctions of all sorts are being used. All of this is dictated by the desire to conceal actions incompatible with the ABM Treaty.

The U.S. Administration strives to portray itself as an advocate of sorts of the SALT-II treaty, a role that does not fit Washington. It is known that if the United States had ratified the treaty, a major reduction in strategic offensive armaments would now be carried out and the way would be paved for subsequent, even greater, and more comprehensive cuts in the field. But this is precisely what they in Washington did not want. Representatives of the administration bluntly declared that the United States has "neither legal nor moral commitments to abide by the SALT II treaty." Recognizing and consolidating strategic parity hampered a policy that is oriented toward gaining military superiority and power pressure, disorganizing the process of curbing the arms race, and aggravating the world situation and relations with the Soviet Union.

Having failed to ratify the treaty, the U.S. Administration announced only in May 1982 its intention not to undertake actions that would undermine the SALT II treaty. Actual deeds are, however, quite different. Having failed to comply with the pledge on the solution of issues included in the protocol to the SALT II treaty, the United States started the manufacture of long-range ground and sea-based cruise missiles, and began their massive deployment. It also started the deployment of its new ballistic and cruise missiles in Western Europe, aiming at the very basis of the SALT II treaty -- the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States fixed by its provisions. This is an overt violation of Article 12 of the treaty banning any circumvention.

It is far from a fortuitous coincidence that the smear campaign accusing the Soviet Union of noncompliance with the SALT II treaty has been launched around the treaty provisions which most of all hamper the implementation of new U.S. strategic program. The Soviet Union is being accused, specifically, of developing a second, new type of ICBM, although it is known that the point at issue is not the development of a new missile, but only the modernization of the existing Soviet missile RS-12. Meanwhile, a second, new type of ICBM, the Midgetman missile, is being developed at full pace in addition to the new MX missile.

Talks are currently under way between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear and space armaments. Their aim is to work out effective agreements directed at preventing the arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, strengthening strategic stability, and ultimately, eliminating all nuclear weapons everywhere. An agreement to this effect was reaffirmed during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva in November.

The Soviet Union tabled proposals at the Geneva talks for banning space strike armaments combined with a 50-percent reduction of the corresponding nuclear armaments which determine the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States. So far, the U.S. position has been reduced to the refusal to abide by the agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks.

The United States is opposed to any measures preventing an arms race in space. Instead, it suggests the elaboration of some "rules" for conducting it; insisting on its program of developing space strike weapons, which may only result in a sharp destabilization of the strategic situation and an arms race in all directions.

The U.S. side has so far not shown its desire to achieve a real reduction in nuclear armaments either: Its proposals, advanced at the very end of the final round of the negotiations, while outwardly looking like the Soviet proposals for deep cuts, in fact open channels for an unrestricted buildup of strategic delivery vehicles and the warheads on them, and are far from being conducive to stopping the nuclear arms race in Europe.

This approach is apparently incompatible with the task of accelerating the Geneva talks, elaborating concrete decisions at them on eliminating the nuclear war menace, and improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Terminating any nuclear explosions is a question of extreme acuity and importance. To achieve that is to set in motion the process of devitalizing nuclear armaments and to fulfill the pledge stemming from Article 6 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The Soviet Union announced unilateral suspension of all nuclear explosions. We propose that the United States join in so as to make the moratorium on nuclear blasts reciprocal. The Soviet Union also offers a reliable verification system.

The point at issue is the observance of top priority political, legal, and moral commitments which rest on the Soviet Union and the United States as the major nuclear powers. The negative U.S. position on the issue, unless it is altered, is evidence of Washington's real approach to a problem of central importance for securing the peaceful future of mankind. This cannot be camouflaged by any fabrications concerning the Soviet Union's alleged violations of the 1974-1976 treaties on underground nuclear explosions, the treaties which the United States stubbornly refuses to ratify and which it repeatedly violates.

The program for the creation of binary chemical weapons whose implementation is incompatible with the task of taking effective measures aimed at the general and complete banning of chemical weapons and the elimination of their stockpiles is also convincing evidence of the U.S. attitude to its legal and political commitments. However, it is these measures that are demanded by peoples of all the countries and continents.

TASS is authorized to state the following:

The Soviet Union firmly comes out for the preservation of all Soviet-U.S. agreements worked out on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, for their strict observance and implementation.

The erosion of the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty which is of fundamental importance for the prevention of the arms race in space and the progressive development of the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, must not be permitted. Any actions running counter to the treaty and detrimental to it must be ruled out.

The Soviet side reaffirms its attitude to the SALT II Treaty. It proceeds from the fact that the observance of the provisions of this treaty that block the quantitative growth and qualitative improvement of the most powerful armaments of the sides, would continue to play an important part in maintaining the strategic balance and ensuring favorable conditions for working out possible new agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

It is necessary to take practical measures for speeding up the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva in order to start at last the preparation of resolutions ensuring in deed the prevention of an arms race in space and its discontinuation on earth.

The attainment of these goals is the urgent call of the time. A nuclear war is impermissible. There can be no victors in it. Mutual understanding on this question has been recorded on the summit level. Practical conclusions should be drawn from it.

The Soviet Union is ready to make its contribution to bringing closer together the positions of the sides on the central issues of ensuring peace and international security. It urges the United States to act in a similar way, being guided by great responsibility before all the peoples.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON TASS STATEMENT

Lomeyko Remarks

LD292340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2205 GMT 29 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow a press conference has been held on issues connected with the problems of disarmament and in connection with the latest TASS statement. It was held by representatives of the USSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense. Opening the press conference, Comrade Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department, said in particular:

[Begin Lomeyko recording] An attempt has again been made by the U.S. side to unleash a slanderous campaign with regard to, allegedly, violations of its international obligations being commited by the Soviet Union. For this purpose an additional administration report to Congress has been compiled repeating a collection of unsubstantiated and groundless claims which have been used for a number of years now. The Soviet Union's treaty policies and its practical actions have always been and will be honest and consistent. In the time that has passed since the day of the signing of the ABM Treaty, the 1972 provisional agreement, and then, the SALT II treaty in 1979, the Soviet Union has done nothing that might contradict the provisions of these agreements and has not tried to evade them. The same applies to the other Soviet juridicial and political obligations mentioned in the U.S. report, supposedly the Helsinki Final Act, the treaty on underground tests of nuclear weapons of 1974, and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1976. And the U.S. side cannot not know of this. Moreover, it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union which has every reason to pose the question: Is it possible to trust what the U.S. side is negotiating about; are they fulfilling their obligations? [end recording]

Answering journalists' questions, the participants in the press conference stressed the importance of precise adherence to accords already reached on problems of limiting the arms race.

U.S. Violations Asserted

LD292015 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- The U.S. Administration's "Strategic Defence Initiative" violates the ABM Treaty, Vadim Chulitskiy, chief counsellor at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Office, has declared. He spoke at a press conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Centre today in connection with a TASS statement.

It is not concealed, he said, that the system of anti-ballistic missile defences, developed by the United States within the SDI framework, is to comprise space-based elements banned by the treaty. In fact, the "star wars" programme, to implement which the American Administration is allocating billions of dollars, will cross out major provisions of the ABM treaty.

Several more examples can be cited to see the United States' attitude to treaty commitments it undertakes. In violation of the ABM Treaty, the United States is deploying a new phased-array radar station in Thule, Greenland, although the treaty allows the deployment of radars of this type and designation only on national territory. A similar radar station is also planned for deployment in Fylingdales Moor region, England.

Had the United States ratified the SALT-2 Treaty, Vadim Chulitskiy pointed out, a major reduction in the strategic offinsive armaments would now be carried out. The United States started the manufacture and mass deployment of long-range ground and submarine-launched cruise missiles, is positioning ballistic and cruise missiles in Western Europe, that is, in fact, directing its actions at undermining the SALT-2 treaty and, ultimately, strategic balance between the United States and the USSR.

In response to questions put by correspondents, deputy head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Viktor Starodubov stressed that the U.S. Administration embarked on the course towards gaining military superiority over the USSR. The course has led the United States to a conflict with treaty pledges it had to honour. The nuclear explosion in Nevada, conducted by the United States within its "star wars" programme, has become yet another violation of the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defence systems, Viktor Starodobov pointed out.

Terminating any nuclear explosions is a matter of extreme importance, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The Soviet Union, he said, announced a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear blasts. We proposed that the United States join the moratorium, and offered a reliable verification system. So far, the United States has negatively responded to the Soviet proposal. The Soviet Union is prepared to contribute by concrete deeds to ensuring universal peace and peoples' security. It urges the United States to do likewise.

LOMEYKO ANNOUNCES EXCHANGE OF SOVIET, U.S. ADDRESSES

LD271926 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 27 Dec 85

["At a Briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, December 27 TASS -- By mutual arrangement, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States will exchange New-Year's congratulations. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will address the people of the United States while the President of the USA will address the Soviet people on January 1, 1986.

Soviet and foreign journalists were told this today at a briefing at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, answered journalists' questions. In answer to the question whether Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his today's speech at a meeting in the Kremlin with the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign states accredited in the Soviet Union, touched upon the question of a moratorium on all types of nuclear tests, he quoted respective excerpts from Mikhail Gorbachev's speech:

"The question of nuclear explosions is now in the focus of attention of statesmen and broad public. These explosions have rocked the earth for several decades now. It is time to put an end to that. We are convinced that this is within the limits of the possible.

We have urged and continue urging the USA to follow the Soviet Union's good example and end all nuclear explosions. Should our two biggest powers come out jointly on the issue of so much importance for the whole mankind, this would be a step of a truly outstanding significance".

"Since references are often made to the so-called verification problem as the main pretext for evading a resolution of that issue. I will stress once again most definitely that his problem will not be a stumbling block as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. The Soviet Union is prepared to take most resolute steps down to on-site inspection as regards control over the ending of nuclear testing".

REAGAN 'MALICIOUSLY DISTORTED' SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

LD290959 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 29 TASS -- The U.S. Administration intends to continue to give greater scope to the CIA's "undeclared war" against Democratic Afghanistan, making use of the tension in that region to poison the international climate and to justify the U.S. militarist course. This is evidenced by President Ronald Reag n's pronouncements in a regular Saturday broadcast to the nation.

The head of the White House maliciously distorted the essence of the Soviet Union's policy, portraying the unselfish assistance which the USSR renders to the Afghan people in repulsing the counterrevolutionaries, supported from across the ocean, as an "armed intervention" and as "interference" in the affairs of Afghanistan. He reiterated the CIA's provocative intentions about certain "daily atrocities" which are being allegedly practised by the Russians in Afghanistan and about "countless tiny mines" that have been allegedly strewn across the country "to maim and blind Afghan children".

To everyone who is familiar with the true state of affairs it is clear that the President applies to the wrong quarter. Atrocities in Afghanistan are being committed by the counterrevolutionaries -- by those whom the CIA infiltrates arms in hand into the territory of Afghanistan in order to force the Afghans through bloody terror to abandon the chosen road of progress and revolutionary renewal of society. It has been documentarily established that it is precisely the counterrevolutionaries who use toxic agents and booby traps made in the USA and other Western countries, carry out attacks on schools and hospitals, set off bombs in universities, shops, cinemas, and practise massacres of patriots. That the CIA stands behind those terrorists and killers has been repeatedly testified at trials by counterrevolutionary leaders who were caught in the act as well as by former bandits who broke with their past and took the side of the people.

Ronald Reagan left no doubt that his administration would continue to increase military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries by using both official and unofficial channels for the purpose. In addition to the funds allocated for the purposes by the administration since 1980 (more than 430 million dollars), he urged the Americans "to make sure that those who struggle in Afghanistan receive effective support."

Against the background of these confrontational statements, the words that the USA ostensibly seeks a "political settlement" in Afghanistan sounded hypocritically. The more so as the United States, judging by Reagan's words, presses for such a "settlement" which in point of fact would mean a defeat of the revolution and restoration of feudal ways in Afghanistan.

Observers mention yet another cause for the anti-Soviet tone of the President's weekly radio address, which is unusually sharp for the latest period. Their opinion is that this is accounted for by the Administration's endeavours to divert the attention of the U.S. public from its obstructionism in the major problem of ending nuclear tests as the first step along the lines of disarmament. It is not fortuitous that it was timed for yet another underground nuclear test in Nevada, which has been carried out by the Pentagon and which has given rise to indignation among all the peace forces of the USA and of the whole world which have already been indignant at the U.S. refusal to follow the USSR's example and to announce a moratorium on nuclear tests.

RESIGNATION OF SCIENCE ADVISOR LINKED TO SDI

LD271914 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 27 TASS -- George Keyworth, science advisor to the U.S. President, has turned in his resignation. According to press reports, he intends to set up his own firm with an intelligence slant to consult major U.S. corporations on questions of industrial espionage.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that the striving to establish a business of his own is not the principal reason behind the resignation of George Keyworth who has quite recently been bragging about his job. The point is, the newspaper writes, that by his activity in support of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative," proclaimed by the U.S. President in 1983, G. Keyworth has discredited himself in the U.S. scientific community to such an extent that his further stay in the White House only threatened with growing opposition to this space militarization programme.

The newspaper says that over the four and a half years in the capacity of director of the White House board on scientific and technical policy, G. Keyworth played a role of a "mid-wife" of the "star wars" programme and was a key driving force of the project. This prompted sharp discontent among many scientists who realize that danger of this undertaking and fear that the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" will withhold funds from many critical areas of scientific and technical research work. The "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme comes under increasingly heavy fire from many scientists across the country. A considerable number of physicists and other specialists at universities signed a commitment not to carry out work linked with its implementation.

So, the resignation of G. Keyworth aims to cool passions and thus water down SDI criticism inside the country and divert attention from the stepped up efforts in the field of space arms, which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, have become a determining factor in Washington's long-term plans to spiral the arms race.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KANG SONG-SAN'S VISIT

Concludes Visit

LD272049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, visited the town of Pikalevo in Leningrad Oblast today. In the evening, the guest returned home. He was in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official, friendly visit. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and other officials.

Communique Issued

PM271839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Korean Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government 24-27 December. During his stay in the USSR, the high-ranking Korean guest and his entourage were given a warm, cordial welcome reflecting the friendly nature of the relations between the two countries. Kang Song-san laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and visited Leningrad, where he acquainted himself with the sites of revolutionary and combat glory. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Kang Song-san and had a friendly conversation with him. The premier conveyed greetings from Kim Il-song, DPRK president and general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, to M.S. Gorbachev. M.S. Gorbachev thanked him and asked him to convey greetings and best wishes to Kim Il-Song.

Talks were held between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK;

On the Korean side -- Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council; Choe Chong-kun, DPRK minister of foreign trade; Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs; Kim Hyong-yul, DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs; An Pong-Ki, vice chairman of the DPRK State Planning Committee; Kim Chong-u, DPRK vice minister of external economic affairs; and Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR. During the conversations and talks Soviet leaders briefed Kang Song-san on the CPSU's course aimed at achieving qualitatively new conditions in Soviet society by means of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and on the progress of preparations for the 27th party congress.

In turn, Kang Song-san reported on the Korean people's labor successes in the implementation of the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- which was drawn up by the Sixth WPK Congress, and about their selfless struggle for the peaceful democratic unification of the country. It was noted with satisfaction that the development of relations of fraternal friendship, cohesion, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries follows an upward trend, in keeping with the spirit of the accords achieved in the course of the summit talks in May 1984 during the visit to the Soviet Union of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president. The fundamental significance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and the DPRK for the further deepening and expansion of bilateral relations was unanimously reemphasized. The sides emphasized the constantly increasing significance of Soviet-Korean trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation for the accelerated development of the two countries' economies. Specific questions pertaining to this cooperation in 1986-1990 and the longer term, with a view to enhancing its quality and effectiveness, were discussed. The sides paid considerable attention to the search for new forms of economic relations to be implemented on an equitable, mutually advantageous, and balanced basis.

An agreement between the USSR Government and the DPRK Government on economic and technical cooperation, an agreement between the USSR Government and the DPRK Government on economic and technical cooperation in installing an atomic power station in the DPRK and a protocol on the results of the talks on the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK for 1986-1990 were signed as a result of the talks. During the exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present day the sides confirmed the coincidence of their views on the causes of international tension. The USSR and the DPRK believe that, in the face of the growing danger of war caused by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, very great importance attaches to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the stepping up of their collaboration in the world arena, and the unification of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to consolidate peace and international security and to safeguard the people's rights to independent development and social progress. The Korean side declared its approval and support for the USSR's foreign policy initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear war, curbing the arms race unleashed by imperialism, and preventing the militarization of space. It assessed positively the results of the meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders in Geneva, noting that the United States must display a responsible approach to the implementation of the accords established during the meeting.

The USSR and the DPRK expressed grave concern at the activation of U.S. war preparations in the Far East and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. They resolutely denounced the plans to create a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist alliance. The Soviet side confirmed its immutable support for the DPRK's initiatives aimed at the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the attainment of the country's peaceful democratic unification, the creation of a democratic confederative republic of Korea, the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and the holding of broad dialogue between North and South.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks held, which, they are convinced, will promote the further consolidation of unity and cohesion and the improvement of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK.

On behalf of the DPRK Government Kang Song-san conveyed to N.I. Ryzhkov an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the DPRK at a time convenient to him. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

200 AMERICAN 'VOLUNTEERS' FIGHTING IN DRA

LD281119 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0723 GMT 28 Dec 85

["The Patrons of the Dushmans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec (TASS)-- There are increasingly frequent reports that Americans are part of the bandit formations which infiltrate into Afghan territory from Pakistan. It is a well-known fact, for instance, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, that at least 200 American "volunteers" have played an active part in military action against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In connection with this, calls from Washington for the settlement of "regional" conflicts appear strange, to say the least. Surely it is clear that the CIA and other American departments merely need to stop military supplies to the assorted renegades who have fled to Pakistan from Afghanistan, and their subversive and provocative activities would fairly quickly cease of their own accord?

Some people across the Atlantic, however, find it convenient to maintain the constantly smouldering hotbed of tension in this region, which is in the immediate vicinity of Soviet borders. The U.S. imperialist circles desire to achieve several strategic goals in this way. The first is to preserve what is effectively a military presence in neighboring Pakistan, where hundreds of Pentagon representatives are involved in the distribution of weapons to the dushmans and their military training. Then there is the aim of actively supporting the anti-popular military regime in Pakistan And finally the undeclared war in Afghanistan furnishes the U.S. military-industrial complex with a broad channel for selling its lethal goods.

Recalling that the United States has already spent over $1.5 billion on military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution, the newspaper concludes: The American corporations which supply the dushmans with missiles, large-caliber machineguns, grenade-throwers, mines, toxins, and other modern weaponry have been able to transfer no small proportion of this figure to their accounts. Is it not shameful that on these green dollar bills the blood of [passage indistinct].

REAGAN, PAKISTANI PREMIER REMARKS CRITICIZED

LD291742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 29 Dec 85

["Who is Hindering Normalization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Speaking on radio in Los Angeles, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, crudely distorting the true state of affairs, once again tried to blame the Soviet Union for the situation which has built up over Afghanistan, claiming that the "presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is the main obstacle in the way of improving mutual relations between the United States and the USSR." At the same time, in another part of the globe -- Islamabad -- Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo claimed in Parliament that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is the "main obstacle" in the way to normalizing Pakistani-Afghan relations. He once again rejected the holding of direct talks with the government of Babrak Karmal. Both these statements sound so identical, even though they were made in places that are separated by tens of thousands of kilometers! And this, or course, is no accident -- Islamabad has long served as a loyal tool in Washington's hands, obediently carrying out all the instructions of its boss from across the ocean.

To please Washington the Islamabad military regime has actively joined in the undeclared war against the people and the government of the DRA. By dealing in dollar handouts, Islamabad has placed its territory at the disposal of counterrevolutionary bands of dushmans, helping them to perpetuate bloody crimes in the neighboring country. On instructions from Washington regular Pakistani troops, supported by tanks, artillery and aircraft, have unleashed a broad punitive operation against the freedom-loving Pushtun tribes, turning regions of traditional settlement into a death zone of "scorched earth," thus "freeing" main routes of pursuit for bands of the counterrevolutionary rabble in the DRA. Dressing up in the toga of "champion of democracy," Islamabad refuses to consider positively the specific constructive proposals made by Kabul to the effect that authoritative representatives of the Afghan and Pakistani governments, by way of direct talks, elucidate and settle all questions, in whose solution the peoples of both countries have a deep interest.

On the contrary, whilst fitting in with the military and strategic interests of the Pentagon, Islamabad is stubbornly rejecting the idea of direct talks, despite the fact that the patriotically minded Pakistani public organizations and even many deputies in the parliament are insistently demanding that direct contact with Kabul be established and that the confrontation thus be halted, that is, an end be put to the participation in the undeclared war against the DRA.

As for the actual "main obstacle," that is to be found in a direction opposite to that which Washington and Islamabad are pointing. As has been stressed frequently, the limited Soviet contingent situated in Afghanistan at the request of the DRA Government will be withdrawn from the country as soon as interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign state cease and it is guaranteed that that it will not be resumed in the future. It is precisely the foreign interference in which Pakistan plays not the least significant role that is the main obstacle in the way to normalizing the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

MOSCOW TV DOCUMENTARY ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD280230 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 25 December carries a 1-hour documentary by correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy "Afghanistan: The Revolution Cannot be Killed"

The documentary begins with footage of smiling Afghan faces. But then the mood suddenly changes, and shots, captioned "Kabul Summer 1985", are shown of smoking ruins, houses being doused with water, and people's grief-stricken expressions. Leshchinskiy then opens his introductory remarks by noting that the undeclared war in Afghanistan unleashed by imperialism and reaction has been in progress for 6 years. A clip of burned out tankers abandoned on a roadside and APCS with troops pass in front of the camera.

The correspondent adds: "The harsh reality of our day is that the roads of Afghanistan have been turned into the front line of an undeclared war, a war in which an armed struggle for the future of the April Revolution and the very life of the people is being waged." Afghanistan's main road is known locally as the "road of life," but there are other routes as well, which reach out "like tentacles grasping at a vital artery." These roads begin in Pakistan and Iran and are used by bandits. It is along these paths, which wind across mountainsides and through dark ravines, that the makers of films about Afghanistan find their heroes -- films "for which the Western film companies spare no air time and the special services no cash." Video shows trucks crossing a bridge, a container terminal, and shots of convoys traveling along a road. The camera then shows columns of armed men in tribal dress marching across mountainous terrain and crossing a river.

A selection of clips of Western news film and studio presentations about Afghanistan follow with titles in German, French and English, including "Une Vallee Contre Un Empire" and "A Docuemntary by Sandy Gall." The pictures show newsmen, escorted by armed dushmans, filming in the mountains. These films, Leshchinskiy points out, were shot surreptitiously by people illegally entering Afghanistan. "And by all accounts they are far from being television men by profession. They get their orders from the same secret offices where, behind closed doors, their output is viewed, from where tests of new weapons for the mercenaries are conducted. Over there, thousands of miles from Afghanistan, is the nest from which the dirty tentacles reach out towards her soil."

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, he adds, said that Afghanistan is the chessboard upon which the game for dominance of the world is being played out. To those who are behind the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the area is still a chessboard, but they have replaced the ultimatums and open acts of intervention of the past with fresh tactics. "They now pay hired killers, who fight against their own people, to carry out back-stabbing on their orders and with weapons provided by them." Video shows two men viewing a hovering helicopter and the firing of a projectile at an airborne target on a television screen. The two examine a map of Afghanistan, and a scrolling caption of Lord Curzon's quote about Afghanistan is shown against the background of a hovering helicopter. The camera then cuts to men in tribal dress examining a consignment of new rifles and mortars; they then fire the rifles into the air.

The documentary continues with a profile of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, "one of the most sinister leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution." He is shown in a West German television interview. Leshchinskiy notes that he speaks in careful English, and the television announcer translates just as carefully into German, as everyone is concerned that both his West European and transatlantic masters should understand clearly what their mercenary is saying. After the toppling of the Amin regime, Gulbuddin declared a holy war against the authorities. Of the $300,000 received from the American Afghan Aid Committee, more than $150,000 were transferred to his private bank account in Basle. Men in tribal dress are shown prostrating themselves beside their weapons. The camera cuts to show G ulbuddin and the applauding audience are intercut with the firing of rockets in a mountainous landscape.

"Salvation for every Muslim lies in suffering and a firm commitment to serving the truth. Gulbuddin repeats this in nearly every interview and public statement," the correspondent points out. "But suffering presents a somewhat different picture. He sees his firm commitment to serving the truth in robbery, drug trafficking, boisterous drinking sessions and other diversions of a dubious nature, to put it mildly." The camera shows Gulbuddin attending a reception and examining weapons; the camera freezes just as a woman who is greeting Gulbuddin is kissing him.

Video shows men in tribal dress firing mortars and rockets in mountainous terrain as a dark pall of smoke rises in the valley. Mikhail Leshchinskiy, standing in front of a damaged building says: "It happened on a summer's day in the very center of Mazar-e Sharif, near the famous mosque. This building housed a private hotel. In the evening, when the heat of the day had abated and the guests had returned to their rooms, an explosion rang out. Who were the people in the hotel that day? Ordinary civilians, many pilgrims who arrive here every day to visit the Islamic holy places." Video shows Leshchinskiy pointing toward the gutted hotel, with a caption, "Mazar-e Sharif, Summer 1985."

Leshchinskiy continues: "Women, children and old people were killed -- innocent civilians. This barbaric act stunned the townspeople not only because of its fanatical cruelty but also because it was calculated as an outrage against the feelings of believers. Muslims call this town in northern Afghanistan the second Mecca." This is the place that the so-called defenders of the holy faith picked for their latest crime.

But in the torrents of lies and slander with which Western propaganda attempts to denigrate the essence of the events, the revolutionary reforms taking place in Afghanistan, allegations that Muslims are oppressed and that attempts are made to eradicate Islam hold a dominant position. The facts, however, give a completely different picture. People's power and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have proclaimed respect for Islam and for the sentiments of believers to be one of their fundamental principles." The camera shows people in traditional Afghan dress outside a local mosque; street scenes.

"The April Revolution," Leshchinskiy states, "was recognized by many prominent religious figures. The well-known Islamic figure Abdul Jamir Zarifiah became a party member when the party was still operating illicitly. Recently his son died at the hands of the bandits. There have also been repeated attempts on Zarifiah's life. He is governor of Balkh Province, where the town of Mazar-e Sharif is located." The camera cuts to show Leshchinskiy interviewing Zarifiah near the Mazar-e Sharif Mosque.

Zarifiah, commenting on the attacks by Afghan bandits says," I was an eyewitness to this crime committed by bandits who get their money from the American imperialists. They say that this is all being done to defend the holy religion of Islam. But those are all lies. Under the banner of Islam they commit crimes on Afghan soil. If they were real Muslims they would never have resorted to carrying out this bombing at the entrance to God's house. They are enemies of Islam, enemies of the people." With the camera showing a convoy of trucks moving along a road, Mikhail Leshchinskiy points out that this road is a "road of life," which is preyed upon by bandits roaming like "packs of wolves," waiting for their chance "to rob, to kill, to burn." "This road has been the scene of feats by many Soviet soldiers, who, in accordance with the treaty on friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, are fulfilling here their lofty humanitarian mission, protecting the people's wealth, the lives and dignity of Afghan citizens from bandits." Film showing a land mine being laid follows. Leshchinskiy continues: "This captured film is a kind of report to their bosses by the mercenaries. Look, they say, how we are earning your dollars, marks, and pounds."

The documentary then shows clips from Soviet and bandit sources about an attack by a bandit group comprising 400 men on a convoy moving along the Hayratan-Kabul road. Afghan soldiers are shown charging into the hills to fight the dushmans. "Every such bandit sally meets with a powerful rebuff from the Afghan Army and units of the people's militia, relying on the aid of their faithful friends, the Soviet servicemen," Leshchinskiy states. A Soviet soldier is seen speaking into a handset: "Understood: the attack is being beaten off. Evacuate Afghan citizens from the Puli-Khumri area and the hospital. Organize elimination of firing points. Send up two pairs of helicopters for air cover." APCs and a tank are shown firing into the hills, and a helicopter fires a rocket. Leshchinskiy, standing on the road with burning gasoline tankers in the background, says that "just an hour ago this was just an ordinary, peaceful road in this pass where a river flows. And now you see the flames, tankers are on fire, the oil which is now so much needed by Kabul, by the distant Kishlaks, is burning. It is winter, it is cold, and this is what these hired killers are doing. We arrived here together with a patrol of the road [words indistinct] service, and as you can see, extinguishing the fire, rescuing people and repairing the oil pipeline which passes here along the road is being organized." The camera then cuts to show soldiers unloading lengths of pipe.

As the camera shows six men with hands tied behind backs being escorted by militia past burning trucks, Leshchinskiy says, "You won't see shots like this in the films of the Western television companies, even though it is in just this way that every sally by the mercenaries who have dared to raise their hand against their own people, ends."

Noting that life is still difficult in Afghanistan, Leshchinskiy adds that the revolution has not been able to give the people much because the undeclared war drains funds. Shots of fairly primitive life in a small town follow.

With the video showing a smiling man with gun on his shoulder, and then cutting to shots of about 25 corpses laid out on the ground, the correspondent says that "here, for example, is another Western television hero -- Ahmad Shah Masud. For some reason French television has taken a particular fancy to him. It may be that this is because he willingly dispenses interviews in French or perhaps his enormous accounts in French banks are involved here. Be that as it may, look how lovingly he has been filmed in his home region, the valley of the River Panjshir, which once belonged to his feudal clan. Even now he appears on the screen as an all-powerful and self-confident lord, doesn't he?" The camera shows Masud being interviewed by French television and in the mountains with his men. "But that was several years ago. A little later you will learn about the downfall of his robbers' nest. But for the moment, let us take a brief look at the way of life which the civilized Western public is so fond of. This is how they train to murder children, old folk and women."

Video shows tribesmen prostrating themselves; two rows of men are engaged in military drill. "And this is Ahmad Shah's own prison, and these are captured civilians." Caption says "Prison du Panshir" over video of a small stone fort-like building in a valley, guarded by armed men. Camera then pans across several rows of prisoners. "And this is medieval, fanatical cruelty." Video shows two men being lined up in a field followed by several tribesmen with rifles shooting them in the back. The men slump to the ground and the executioners continue riddling their bodies with bullets. "How do these people's Western masters like this set-up which is so close to their hearts? This story too has its ending, one which was of course not included in the French television film on the Panjshir Valley and its rulers." The documentary then switches to Leshchinskiy's report from Safedchehr Gorge and the taking of Ahmad Shah's redoubt.

Moving to the gains achieved by the revolution in Afghanistan, Leshchinskiy goes on to say that despite the hardship caused by the undeclared war, "New life, drawing on the Soviet Union's selfless assistance, is increasingly being implanted in this ancient land. Industry is developing and the working class is growing, as are the ranks of skilled specialists." Video shows factory interior; a traffic policeman on a busy street; high-voltage power installations; men assembling an engine in a factory. "The April Revolution gave the people land and water, the right to an education, to freedom of religious belief, the right for every person to decide his own fate. And of course, this evokes frenzied hatred from the enemies of the republic." Video shows clip of interrogation of Turkish citizen (?Azal) and Mawlawi Ahmad.

"The Turkish subject was arrested in northern Afghanistan," notes Leshchinskiy, "where he was sent to carry out a mission for the CIA. The objective was to organize terror, collect intelligence, and bribe the local population. However, as the spy explained himself, the money provided by his masters was forged. Here are those dollars". Video shows dollar notes lying on table.

Continuing with the theme of social and economic gains in Afghanistan, the correspondent adds, with camera showing men sitting on hillside looking through binoculars at pylons carrying power lines, that "the enemies of the revolution, incensed with malice, look out from their secret lairs on the new face of Afghanistan, at every feature of it." People of a village are shown looking at street light, seeing electric light for the first time in their lives. "The light of the new life has by no means yet come to everybody. Tricked by the dushman ringleaders or forcibly made to join gangs, people are living in the medieval murk. And what is most terrible is that children are being crippled spiritually and physically here.

What future has been prepared by the bandits for this boy, who was made to sing a song, to please Western correspondents, about the ringleaders who have deprived him of a childhood and of the most elementary human rights, or about these children who, with the approval of their spiritual fathers, are already poisoned through smoking hashish." Camera cuts to show a small boy singing and then taking a cigarette.

Leshchinskiy then shows the camera foreign-made weapons and a manual in English teaching people how to use them against "enemies of Islam." "Among the mountains of captured weapons there are, if one may say, other exhibits too. They point to the psychological war conducted against the people of Afghanistan. Here are bombs with English words and next to them a textbook, apparently a normal textbook in English with something for the pupils of the seventh form, but have a look. I opened a page at random and what are the first words suggested for Afghan children to learn -- weapons, bombs, rifles with which one should shoot at the alleged enemies of Islam. This is a war too, a war for the minds of the new generation and it is conducted by the same hands and with the same money -- Western dollars, marks, and pounds from across the ocean.

"These disgusting scenes will evidently move the American godfathers who pay richly for such an education." Brief clips show boys handling weapons, people applauding at a Dallas Afghan aid meeting, followed by scenes of children with lacerated faces and other injuries. "But there are even more terrible film documents which belong at a tribunal of the people. That is what these supposed champions of human rights are applauding; they are applauding with hands which have the blood of Afghan children on them, children who have died in children's cinemas, at playgrounds, who have been crippled by booby-trap mines made in America and elsewhere in the West." Many children have been orphaned by the imperialist interference, but the homeland does what it can to provide a good home for them. Scenes of children singing and dancing at a playground and receiving gifts from Soviet schoolchildren are shown, along with a brief clip showing booby traps.

A montage of Western TV programme titles about Afghanistan and station identification is shown, followed by shots from the "XVIII WACL Conference" in Dallas, September 1985. "What an amount of lies and slander about the activities of the limited contingent of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan is put out in the ether by the Western television companies and is published in the papers. On instructions from subversive propaganda centers they even go so far as to say that our soldiers cripple Afghan children so that in the future they will not be able to fight the Soviets. But who are they, these journalists, if such they may be called, who have made such a success of such a vile business? Let us present one of them to you, a U.S. citizen, born in Arizona, Charles Thornton."

The video shows a series of still photographs of a man in native dress, holding various weapons. "Of course, it is difficult to see a correspondent of the ARIZONA MEDICAL GAZETTE in this typical dushman. His appearance has been artificially altered, and he has a purely professional manner, though not that of a journalist. But this is Charles Thornton. The photographs came into the hands of the competent Afghan bodies after the American who had illegally penetrated Afghanistan's territory was killed in September this year during a fight between two warring bands. You must agree, what journalist, and what is more, one writing on medical themes, would be so happy to pose with weapons which are meant for the mass murder of civilians, to photograph such scenes in a bandit camp? Incidentally, it was on the day that the band to which Thornton belonged crossed the border in the region of Kandahar that an Afghan passenger airliner was shot down by an American missile; 52 civilians died among its debris."

Leshchinskiy joins Soviet troops on a road through hill country, showing Major Ruslan (?Aushev), made a Hero of the Soviet Union during his service in the DRA, riding in an armored personnel carrier, and the men of his detachment living in tents alongside their tanks and armored personnel carriers. Leshchinskiy joins the soldiers at mealtime outdoors and discusses with them the difficulty of the soldier's job. The video shows soldiers gathering in a KabulTV studio for satellite linkup with families in a Moscow studio. A woman warrant officer is shown handing out mail from home, and she says how nice it is to be the bearer of joy for the soldiers. "But it also sometimes happens that soldiers' letters fall into the hands of bandits. Then the Western special services try to use even these ingenuous personal documents for their own dirty purposes," she says.

Leshchinskiy says the bandits are supplied with whole printing houses to produce propaganda and with facilities to broadcast by radio. The video shows piles of printed matter and printing equipment seized from a bandit gang, and manuals showing how to make grenades and Molotov cocktails. A group of dushmans is then shown assembling dynamite bombs and transferring explosives from artillery shells. Leshchinskiy wonders whether these bombs might be used in an incident such as the one where a bicycle laden with explosives was left outside a shop; the culprits were caught and the people demanded the death penalty for them. He then discusses the incident and the trial of the suspects.

The video then shows a large group of men in tribal dress, and one member, (?Ismat Muslim), speaks to the camera: "When I was in Pakistan, I talked with British, American, and Pakistani generals, and with Ziaul Haq himself. They are all busy trying to hamper our revolution, trying to subject the people of Afghanistan to the interests of imperialism and to make it the unconditional agent of their will. The true face of the friends of the Afghan people became clear to me when the CIA agents spread a map of my country before me, suggesting that Kandahar Province be split off and that I become its governor, that is, their obedient servant. I am guilty of much, but I could not betray my country so." Leshchinskiy says (?Muslim) and his fellow tribesmen now act as guards for an important road in Kandahar province. Militia are shown checking the papers of a column of vehicles. A General (?Darya) says the road leads from Pakistan, and praises support of tribesmen in preventing infiltration of bandits and weapons.

Karmal is shown addressing the high assembly of tribal elders, and tribesmen are shown marching to applause of the crowds. Leshchinskiy interviews a Pashtun tribal leader, who stresses that he and his tribesmen are determined to prevent dushman camps from being set up on their land and to stop caravans of weapons coming into the country. "All this brought a frenzied reaction in Pakistan." Video shows Pakistani troops on parade, then Ziaul Haq addressing a meeting of generals. Leshchinskiy says that "spurred on by his Western patrons, Gen Ziaul Haq moved his regular army into the settlement zone of the free tribes. How could he let friends so dear to his heart be left in the lurch? It is by no means bread and water that the general shares with them, but the fat handouts from their common bosses." The video further shows Mrs Thatcher shaking hands with bearded tribesmen, patting regimental goats and being shown something in the mountains.

The free life of the DRA Pashtun tribesmen is contrasted with pictures of rebel leaders being waited upon by tribesmen. Leshchinskiy says: "Until recently, their life was just like this. Look how these scenes, humiliating for human dignity, are relished by the supposed champions of human rights." Tribesmen are shown at prayer, interspersed with shots of corpses on stretchers. "Everything that has been shown in the film is not, as they say, for the Western, supposedly free, press. For them, those who are firing upon the revolution remain their idols. But for those who pay, these renegades, fighting against their own people, are just pieces on the notorious chess board of the times of Lord Curzon," he says. Applause at Dallas meeting is shown once again. He goes on: "Pawns, the lives and deaths of whom are just evening TV entertainment."

Video shows women protesting outside a U.S. Embassy, with brief shots of the White House and a benefit for an Afghan rebel cut into the clip. "They are satisfied, these gentlemen. They pretend that the voice of indignation and pain bursting out from Afghanistan does not reach them." The video shows a detachment of Afghan troops being feted by crowds. "But let them remember a historical truth. A people that has chosen its own fate, is not to be turned back," he concludes. Video closes with shot of small detachment of troops with DRA flag on hilltop, and Afghan song about the homeland on the soundtrack.

BRITISH FILM 'FRAUD' ON AFGHANISTAN SCORED

LD282340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] In Britain a further film fraud about events in Afghanistan is currently being shown. The aim of this hastily concocted 30 minute reel consists, as the script writers think, of telling of the difficult situation of the Afghan people. At the microphone is our commentator, Viktor Fadeyev: Over the years I have worked in Afghanistan and I have had occasion to see quite a lot of photographic, film, and television productions of Western journalists about this country. An absolute majority of them are manufactured to a single standard: houses of peasants blown up or burned down by the dushmans, schools, bridges, and even mosques are filmed. All of this is accompanied by a commentary that this is, supposedly, the consequence of combat operations of the Afghan Government and Soviet troops. In the capacity of the voice of the people so to speak, interviews with dushmans are recorded, who in that same London officialdom, just as in Washington, are called none other than freedom fighters. These fighters, or more precisely murderers, speak in the films supposedly on behalf of the people.

I would remind you that the dushmans have to their account tens of thousands of peasants and workers, party activists, women, and children killed and tormented by the cruelest tortures. In 7 years of undeclared war the bandits have destroyed over 2,000 schools, hundreds of hospitals, mosques and cooperatives; they have killed about 2,000 teachers and more than 200 clergymen. The overall damage inflicted on the economy of Afghanistan over these years is calculated at 35 billion afghanis. I will cite two more figures: yesterday the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher, admitted in an interview with the television company ITV that just in the current year 4 million pounds had been allotted from the Exchequer to support the anti-people activities of the dushman rabble. Washington, by the most modest reckoning, has allotted to the dushmans this year even more than that: $250 million. That is just by official channels, but there are also secret channels -- through the CIA. Both on British pounds and also on American dollars there is the blood of the peaceful inhabitants of Afghanistan. It is natural that this additional British film fraud does not tell of this side of the undeclared war against the Afghan people, because it is well known to the CIA and to bureaucrats from the foreign office that if there were a stop to military supplies to the dushmans, their provocative sabotage activity would soon stop.

It is advantageous to some people over the ocean to maintain tension in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet borders. To justify policies of state terrorism pharisaical calls for a settlement to regional conflicts ring out from Washington. In Britain film frauds are produced whose aim is to distict the situation in Afghanistan whose people are building a new society under the difficult conditions of continuous war and at the same time, to slander the policies of the Soviet Union which is helping the Government of Afghanistan to repel the aggressive intrigues of the counterrevolution. Here lies the meaning and mission of the British film. I will only add that its creators have resorted to a very original method of working: none of them has been to Afghanistan. Clips for this film, according to press reports, were bought on the so-called open market, put more simply, at a second-hand stall.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VADUVA MOSCOW VISIT

Vaduva Interview

AU271906 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1700 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Interview with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva by unidentified correspondent of Moscow radio in Romanian -- date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, Comrade Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR] and member of the RCP Central Committee, concluded his visit to the USSR today. Our correspondent interviewed Comrade Vaduva. Here is a recording of this interview.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Esteemed comrade Vaduva, how do you assess the results of your official visit to the USSR?

[Vaduva] To begin with, I would like to take this opportunity to extend warm thanks to our hosts for the hospitality extended to us and the important program organized for us. Our talks with USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze dealt with issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation and with various aspects of the international situation. These talks are part of the dialogue and meetings between the governments of the two countries and aim at implementing understandings reached at the highest level for further developing traditional relations of close friendship and soldidarity between our countries and peoples.

We briefed each other on the domestic construction underway in our countries. The communists and working people of Romania are currently implementing the 13th RCP congress decisions in order to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. We took note of the results attained by the Soviet communists and working people on the eve of the 27th CPSU congress. We jointly ascertained that bilateral relations are registering an upward course, which underscores the decisive role of the close links between the parties of the two countries and the oustanding significance of meetings at the highest level between the leaders of our parties and countries for developing these relations.

Noting the good results attained in the Romanian-Soviet cooperation, we both reached the conclusion that all prerequisites and opportunities exist to expand and diversify it in all fields, including in the economy. We agreed that the international situation continues to remain tense. The main problem now is to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, and ensure peace. In this respect, I would like to mention that our country welcomed and followed with interest the Geneva meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Our country considers that the organization of that meeting itself and the adoption of a joint statement represented a very important step in the current particularly tense international situation. Our country speaks out for speedily concluding agreements acceptable to both sides, which should lead to halting the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion into outer space; bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear; and strengthening peace and security, in accordance with the interests and expectations of all peoples.

Romania also deems it necessary for each country, small or large, and all peoples and peace-loving forces in Europe and throughout the world to intensify their efforts to prevent a nuclear war, which would lead to the destruction of civilization on earth. Nobody needs confrontation and war, particularly our peoples and countries. Further progress in building the new society, the main goal of our parties, can only be attained under conditions of peace. During the visit, I was received by Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. We reviewed bilateral Romanian-Soviet relations, particularly in the economic field, and we both assessed that there are further opportunities to expand these ties.

I would like to express the conviction that this visit will contribute to developing close relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. As a matter of fact, we decided to continue our dialogue: Hence I invited Comrade Shevardnadze to pay an official friendship visit to our country. I take this opportunity to wish all Soviet communists and working people great success in meeting the 27th CPSU congress. [end recording]

You listened to a recording of the interview granted to our correspondent by Comrade Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affiars of the SRR and member of the RCP Central Committee.

PRAVDA Report

PM281941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Romanian Foreign Minister's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] I. Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian foreign minister, was on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 23-27 December 1985 at the invitation of the Soviet Government. I. Vaduva was received by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and I. Vaduva had talks on a broad range of questions of bilateral relations and international problems, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness, and mutual understanding. The ministers informed each other about the course of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and about the sociopolitical development of the Soviet Union and Romania.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the development of USSR-Romanian relations along an ascending line in various spheres. They stressed that these relations are founded on the provisions of the 7 July 1970 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Romania. The great importance for deepening and developing Soviet-Romanian ties of the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu and the accords reached at summit level was noted, and the determination to continue to strengthen allied ties of friendship and all-around cooperation and expand collaboration in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres was reaffirmed. Advocating the further progressive development and improvement of mutually advantageous Soviet-Romanian relations, the sides stated that the preparation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania for the period through the year 2000, whose adoption will promote the successful resolution of the two countries' most important national economic tasks, is drawing to a close. In this connection the great importance of cooperation within the CEMA framework was noted.

In examining the situation in the world, the sides, noting the sharp intensification of international tension in recent years caused by imperialist policy, stressed that at the present time it is urgently necessary to pool the efforts of all states and peoples and all political and social forces to remove the threat of nuclear war, reduce the level of military confrontation, and develop international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. Noting the great importance of the Warsaw Pact states' Sofia statement, they expressed determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and to increase the effectiveness of their collaboration in the international arena.

The ministers stressed that the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva creates more favorable opportunities for improving the overall atmosphere in the world and for returning to detente. The cardinal task of the day is to stop the arms race -- first and foremost the nuclear arms race -- to return to disarmament, to eradicate nuclear weapons on earth, and to prevent the militarization of space. Although it was not possible to resolve specific arms limitation and reduction problems in Geneva, the provisions contained in the joint statement on the impermissibility of nuclear war, the two sides' refusal to strive for military superiority, and the need to continue the political dialogue with a view to achieving positive shifts in international relations are of principled importance. The conviction was expressed that only practical and specific steps to implement the accords reached at Geneva can lead to a switch to real disarmament measures and the strengthening of universal peace. It is particularly important for the United States to join in the moratorium unilaterally announced by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions.

The ministers placed on record the definite progress at the Stockholm conference and stated the necessity to step up efforts to work out in the very near future substantial, mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures in Europe of both a political and military nature. The sides advocated the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European continent, particularly in the Balkans and the north of Europe, and of a corridor free from nuclear weapons along the line separating the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Central Europe. They advocated the creation of chemical weapons-free zones in the Balkans and Central Europe as steps toward ridding the continent of those particularly dangerous weapons.

The readiness of the Soviet Union and Romania to actively collaborate with all interested countries with a view to settling existing conflict situations through talks as quickly as possible and preventing the emergence of new seats of tension in the Near East, Asia, Africa, Central America, and other parts of the world was stressed.

The need to establish a new international economic order and eliminate underdevelopment was also reaffirmed.

On behalf of the Romanian Government E.A. Shevardnadze was invited to pay an official friendly visit to Romania. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Vaduva Departs

LD271532 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- Ilie Vaduva, member of the Political Bureau of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Moscow for home today. He was staying in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials. Among the send-off party was Traian Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD292008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Trade talks ended in Moscow today between government delegations of the USSR and the Socialist Republic in Romania. An agreement on goods exchange and payments between the USSR and Romania for 1986-90 and a protocol on goods exchange for 1986 have been signed. The documents were signed by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Aristov and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Pungan.

TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

LD272123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Trade talks between government delegations of the USSR and the GDR ended on 27 December in Moscow.

An agreement was signed on bilateral trade turnover and payments for the years 1986-1990, and a protocol on trade turnover in 1986.

During the current 5-year plan period volumes of mutual deliveries of goods envisaged for that period by the long-term trade agreement, will be significantly exceeded.

The volume of mutual trade in the years 1986-1990 will grow by almost 30 percent.

SFRY FOREIGN SECRETARY'S UPCOMING VISIT REPORTED

LD292122 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- Raif Dizdarevic, union secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of January, 1986, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

GORBACHEV 'STATEMENT' ON HALTING ARMS RACE

LD301152 Hamburg DPA in German 1051 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Soviet party leader General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has affirmed the Soviet Union's will to achieve disarmament. In a statement sent to DPA on Monday [30 December] by the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, Gorbachev said that the prevention of the arms race in space and a halt to the arms race on earth are "the most urgent tasks of the present." In this the Soviet party leader links the "radical reduction of nuclear armaments" with a ban of space offensive weapons.

The statement was termed a reply to the "numerous letters from citizens of the Federal Republic."

The short statement, formulated by the embassy in indirect speech, lists as a sign of good will the withdrawal of "additionally deployed SS-20 missiles in the European zone" and the moratorium on nuclear tests of all kinds. The Soviet willingness to set up controls and the monitoring of such a ban -- "some of them" on site -- is recalled. Concerning the duration of the moratorium, it is merely stated: "It is valid until 1 January 1986. However, if the United States were to follow the example of the USSR, then a bilateral moratorium could be introduced."

The Geneva summit conference is referred to in the statement as "useful and necessary" -- in the hope that this process can be continued positively. In the Soviet view "the negotiation results open opportunities for improving the international situation."

A verbal complaint about FRG negotiations with the United States on SDI research participation was made last Friday [27 December] by the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vladimir Semjenov, to the secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, Andreas Mayer-Landrut. Similarly the Soviet Union had already complained in London about Britain's SDI decision. While the (Bonn) Foreign Ministry spoke cautiously of an expression of opinion and not assessing the Svoiet conduct as a protest, deputy SPD group chairman Horst Ehmke criticized the Soviet conduct. In a radio interview, Ehmke said yesterday that the Semjenov statement vis-a-vis a democratic government was diplomatically impertinent and counterproductive.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON FRG'S SDI PARTICIPATION

LD281816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec -- On Friday 27 December, the USSR Embassy in Bonn issued a statement to the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the decision made by the FRG government on entering into talks with the U.S. administration relating to the involvement of West Germany firms in the scientific and technological research work in the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States. The statement says that a step has been taken to draw the FRG into the implementation of American plans to develop [sozdat] space strike weapons, a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

The position of the FRG government with regard to SDI, the assertions as to its political and social well-foundedness [obosnovannost], and also the decision to enter into talks on the involvement of West German firms in this program can not be seen other than as actions incompatible with the spirit of Geneva, and place in doubt statements of the FRG government on the desire to bring about "more security with a smaller quantity of weapons."

The hope was expressed that the FRG government would once again assess the situation and draw conclusions which correspond to its assurances of loyalty to the cause of limiting armaments. Without doubt, the interests of all European states, including the FRG, would gain from this.

Grigoryev Commentary

LD282207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1817 GMT 28 Dec 85

["Why Does Bonn Need a 'Super Weapon'?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec (TASS) -- TASS political observer Aleksey Grigoryev writes: Bonn is calling for "insuring greater security with fewer weapons"... Bonn has adopted a decision to begin talks with the United States on conditions for participating in the American "star wars" program... Indeed, on the banks of the Rhine they have set themselves a goal of linking the unlinkable. For in the FRG there are no serious political forces who would not welcome the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva as the start of a normalization of the international situation. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's thesis about "greater security with fewer weapons" has been repeated more than once in Bonn's official statements. However, just 1 month after Geneva the FRG Government has decided to join in participation in the notorious U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- that very initiative which, as is known, has prevented an understanding in Geneva on a radical reduction in mass destruction weapons. On 18 December, as noted in a statement by the USSR Embassy in Bonn to the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a practical step has been taken on drawing the FRG into the implementation of America's plans to create space strike weapons and a large-scale system of anti-missile defense with space-based elements.

Indeed, the FRG Government's position with regard to SDI as a whole and the claims about its political and formal justification, just like the decision to enter into talks on linking West German firms to this program, cannot be regarded other than as actions incompatible with the spirit of Geneva. However, there is no paradox here. It is merely a continuation of the old line of right-wing conservative forces in the FRG and its military-industrial complex toward binding the country still more closely to Washington's militarist programs and to align it with such nuclear states as Britain and France.

It was back in the fifties when the right-wing CDU-CSU block was in power in Bonn that an attempt was made to equip the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons. Franz-Joseph Strauss, the then war minister and minister on atomic questions, came out particularly zealously in favor of this. The West German Army did not get its nuclear "miracle-weapon"; the wounds of the war unleashed by the fascist Reich were too fresh in the memories of the peoples. But today, when on the Rhine the CDU-CSU block is again in office in coalition with the liberals, right-wing forces are evidently eager to obtain access to the new generation of strategic weapons: space weapons. The selfsame Strauss, who has five representatives of his CSU party in the Federal Government, undoubtedly incited official Bonn into adopting the fateful decision of 18 December.

However, as in the mid-fifties, so it is in the mid-eighties that the grave lessons of the past are not forgotten. In today's world, stuffed as it is with weapons of mass destruction, the responsibility of states for their concrete steps on ways which lead to an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its spreading to outer space, or to the militarization of near-earth space and an aggravation of the threat of a universal catastrophe has increased many times over. One would like to hope that on the banks of the Rhine they will weigh the situation very seriously once more and make conclusions which will truly accord with their assurances about adherence to the cause of arms limitation.

TERRORIST ATTACKS AT EUROPEAN AIRPORTS REPORTED

'Bloody Terrorist Action'

LD271731 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Rome, December 27 TASS -- A bloody terrorist action was staged Friday morning at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci International Airport. A group of extremists armed with automatic guns and hand grenades attacked passengers in the check-in area of El Al Israel airlines. For several minutes the airfield looked like a battleground. There was a fierce shooting between the criminals and agents of law enforcement bodies. According to preliminary data, issued by the Ministry of the Interior, 13 people were killed and some 70 were wounded, some persons gravely, as a result of the provocation. The airport was paralysed for about two hours. All incoming flights were rerouted to Naples or to the nearby airport in Ciampino, on the outskirts of the Italian capital.

Reinforced units of the police and corps of carabineieri, Italian investigation bodies, representatives of the authorities, the ministers of the interior and civil aviation, urgently arrived at Leonardo Da Vinci Airport.

Italy's Minister of the Interior Oscar Luigi Scalfaro visited President of the Republic Francesco Cossiga, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bettino Craxi and informed them of the tragedy. According to the minister, three terrorists were killed in the shooting. One of the terrorists, who was gravely wounded, was detained.

The new provocative attack of terrorists in Italy caused indignation of the public opinion in Italy. Head of the government Bettino Craxi expressed profound condolences to the bereaved families and condemned that barbarous crime.

The continued terroristic actions represent grave danger for the life of peaceful citizens, create tension in the country, prevent removal of obstacles on the road to consolidating world peace, said Chairman of the Italian Senate Amintore Fanfani.

'Destabilizing' Actions

PM281927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent M. Illinskiy: "Italy: Orgy of Terror"]

[Text] Rome -- At 0915 hours on 27 December at Rome International Airport, as has already been reported, four bandits armed with submachineguns and hand grenades perpetrated a bloody terrorist act.

As a result, according to more accurate figures, 10 passengers in the central check-in area were killed and 72 were injured. The security forces acted quickly to neutralize the attackers (three bandits were killed, one was wounded and caught).

There were around 200 other people in the area who could also have been killed. The terrorists still had 11 unused grenades on them.

"What happened was horrific," Marcella Sansoni, a witness to the bloodbath said. "It was like a nightmare, a catastrophe, hell."

The events at Rome international airport were discussed at a session of the Italian Council of Ministers on 27 December. President F. Cossiga resolutely condemned the acts of international terrorism. At a meeting with journalists the PLO representative in Rome resolutely condemned on behalf of the PLO the bloody act perpetrated by terrorists at the Italian capital's international airport.

Observers point out the tense and dangerous situation that exists in Italy in the final days of the year. Indeed, compare the facts: for some unknown reason there is a fire at a gasoline storage tank in Naples. The result is that more that 2,000 people are left homeless. In exceedingly odd circumstances a passenger train and a freight train collide on the Bologna-Ferrara line. Not for nothing are journalists drawing a parallel with the monstrous act of sabotage on the Naples-Milan railroad one year ago, on 23 December 1984. As is known, the Camorra, members of the P-2 masonic lodge, and fascist elements were directly involved in this terrorist act. Journalists rightly ask the question: Are not the current events a definite link in the chain of actions by various reactionary forces aimed at terrorizing the populace and destabilizing the situation, not only in Italy, but throughout the Mediterranean?

PLO Mission Condemns Attack

LD271454 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, December 27 TASS -- A statement of the Vienna mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has been published here. It condemns a raid of a group of terrorists at the Schwechat International Airport near the Austrian capital which entailed loss of life. The statement stresses that the Palestine Liberation Organization "resolutely dissociates itself from all terrorist actions and thus categorically condemns them".

Italian CP Condemns Massacre

LD281353 Moscow Tass in English 1326 GMT 28 Dec 85

["Condemnation of the Act of Terrorism in the Rome Airport" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, December 28 TASS -- The act of terrorism at the Leonardo Da Vinci International Airport in Rome, as a result of which 13 persons were killed and more than 70 wounded, has touched off a wave of indignation in Italy. The statement issued here by the Secretariat of the Italian Communist party condemns the provocative sorties of international terrorism. "Such acts are detrimental to the cause of peace, to a search for a just settlement of the conflicts in the area of the Mediterranean," the statement says. A mass protest demonstration against the subversive actions of the terrorists was held in Milan. It was sponsored on the initiative of left-wing parties, trade unions and a number of progressive public organizations. The speakers at the meeting there demanded that the criminals who staged the massacre in Rome airport be severely punished, and those who mastermind acts of international terrorism be found out.

DANISH DEFENSE MINISTER'S INTERVIEW CRITICIZED

LD271717 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 27 Dec 85

[" 'Christmas Message' by General Engell" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The custom is that it is usual to speak of something pleasant during Christmas holidays, putting off everyday concerns for several days. Warring sides used to cease hostilities. However, the bellicose attitude of mind does not leave Hans Engell, Danish minister of defence, on these Christmas days either. As the future chairman of NATO's Eurogroup for 1986, he has stated in an interview with the newspaper BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that main attention under his leadership would be given to a "European contribution to NATO defence." The word "defence" in the vocabulary of the NATO generals means a speeded-up build-up of the military might of the North Atlantic block and the attainment of superiority over socialist countries.

It would seem, the Danish general did not say anything new in this respect. Yes, this is so. NATO mentality apparently remains at the same level, although the spirit of the times after the Geneva summit is changing. One could expect that hot heads would take into account the fact that the summit has been regarded around the world as a big political event in international life, creating opportunities for a transition from the state of dangerous confrontation to a constructive search for an improvement of the international situation as a whole. And what do we see? NATO leaders, while expressing compliments on the Geneva summit, practically continue the policy of confrontation and, besides, raise it to the so-called "space level", i.e. are launching preparations, with the Pentagon at the head, for "star wars".

The question of what kind of Europe should there be has been put very keenly: Either a peaceful one, as has been the case for forty years now, or it will turn into something that even scientists themselves have a vague idea now. Ignoring the unpredictable dangers of a nuclear conflict, the new chairman of NATO's Eurogroup is again advocating an endless arms race and is in favor of West European countries' coming down with money for space militarisation jointly with Washington within the framework of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) program.

There is no doubt that these actions and statements do not square with the accords in Geneva while the stands of the Governments of Britain and the FRG on participation in the U.S. "star wars" program are in point of fact diametrically opposite to the mutual understanding reached in Geneva.

An overwhelming majority of West Europeans come out against U.S. nuclear weapons -- "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles -- on their soil, and against participation in "star wars". Last Thursday, for example, more than five thousand demonstrators gathered outside a U.S. base in Holland where nuclear weapons are stationed. The demonstrators demanded that the weapons be removed from their soil. That was this year's tenth vigorous demonstration in the Netherlands against U.S. nuclear plans.

Europe is not just a geographic notion but is our common home. And if some of its occupants strive to live in peace with one another in a goodneighbourly way, while others are preparing for "star wars", such a home resembles a powder keg rather than a home. This is what General Engell should turn over in his mind on these Christmas days.

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON LEBANON REPORTED

'Historic Document'

LD282238 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, December 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Subbotin reports:

A tripartite agreement for normalisation of the political situation in Lebanon and attainment of national accord in that country was signed here. The agreement is sponsored by Syria. It was signed by Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon Walid Junblatt, leader of the Shi'ite "Amal" Movement Nabih Birri and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Christian Lebanese Forces Elie Hubayqah. The aim of the agreement is to put an end to internecine clashes that have been violating peace and security in the country to a large degree over the past ten years. Syria's vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was present at the ceremony of the signing.

The agreement signed today is undoubtedly a historic document for Lebanon, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi told the TASS correspondent. This is a victory for all progressive forces of the country that declare for its unity and independence. It is important now that the principles agreed upon be implemented.

Agreement Welcomed

LD291406 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 2030 GMT 28 Dec 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The self-sacrificing Lebanese people are again hoping to see a normalization of the situation in the country and the restoration of peace and calm. The Beirut press writes optimistically about the prospects of an end to the bloody internecine fighting which has been taking place in Lebanon for over 10 years. All of this is linked to the agreement reached in Damascus, through Syrian mediation, between the major authoritative national groups; specifically, the Socialist Progressive Party, the Amal Movement, and the Lebanese Forces.

With regard to the Soviet Union's position on such efforts, our country always welcomes them. Our country has always believed that sectarian clashes inside Lebanon are fully incompatible with the Lebanese people's national interests because the enemies of a free and independent Lebanon are exploiting these clashes to continue criminal aggression against it, and to entrench Zionist occupation of a large part of its territory.

Reaching national reconciliation in Lebanon is a necessary and urgent matter whether to reconstruct the country destroyed by the Israeli aggression and civil war, or to reinvigorate the Lebanese people's struggle for complete liberation from Zionist occupation. A firm settlement of the internal Lebanese conflict will make it possible to maintain Lebanon's territorial integrity and to introduce important reforms in the life of its people.

Finally, this will entail the possibility of consolidating Lebanon's policy and national independence, and of guaranteeing them in the future.

OPPOSITION TO SYRIAN MISSILES IN LEBANON NOTED

Israel's 'Impudent Demand'

LD282326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] During the past week, the Near East has yet again become an arena of serious escalation of tension, caused by a wide-scale anti-Syrian campaign launched by Israel and the United States. Kazbek Basiyev, our correspondent in Damascus, talks in greater detail about it:

Chosen as the formal pretext for the visibly provocative campaign against Syria, waged by Israel and joined in widely by official Washington has been the redeployment of Syrian anti-aircraft weapons on the Lebanese-Syrian border.

As is known, this step was taken by the Syrian side with the aim of self-defense and the defense of Syria's ally, sovereign Lebanon, over whose territory every day illegal flights are carried out by aircraft of the Israeli military air force. The anti-aircraft defense missiles are defensive weapons and Syria has acted in full conformity with the international norms. However, Rabin, the Israeli defense minister followed by White House representatives, declared that the restationing of the Syrian anti-aircraft weapons supposedly represents a danger to Israel and demanded that Syria dismantle these means of defense. This impudent demand is viewed in the Arab world as crude interference by Israel and the United States in the internal affairs of a sovereign Arab state and denial of its legitimate right to self-defense. The purpose of the malicious anti-Syrian campaign lies in the aspiration of ruling circles of the United States and Israel to make Damascus give up its principled position in the matter of a Near East settlement as a whole, and above all in Lebanon, where under the aegis of and with the active participation of Syria, the talks between all Lebanese political forces on the achievement of national accord are being successfully conducted. In a message to the UN secretary general, the Syrian Arab Republic Government called on this international organization to take up a decisive position in relation to the Israeli expansionists and to rebuff aggressive intrigues against Arab peoples.

'Hysterical Campaign'

LD291350 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 2030 GMT 28 Dec 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Now we speak about a new situation indicating Tel Aviv and Washington's intention to further complicate the situation in the Middle East: We mean the rising hysterical campaign against Syria. In this respect, Western news agencies and Zionist information media speak about the possibility of an outbreak of war between Israel and Syria.

Let's examine the reason for this: They are exploiting as pretexts and not as a cause the fully legitimate measures taken by the sovereign Syrian state to consolidate the air defense forces in response to the increasing provocative activity of the Israeli military aircraft in Syrian and Lebanese airspace.

The issue comes down to the fact that the Zionist aggressor has usurped the so-called right to undertake reconnaissance flights over Syrian and Lebanese territory and to engage in armed provocations against them. Furthermore, Tel Aviv pretends that its crimes will go unpunished, a matter that is fully incompatible with the UN Charter and international law, from which Syria draws inspiration when strengthening its defense capability. These measures enjoy the understanding and support of its friends and allies, including the Soviet Union.

U.S. SUPPORTS ISRAELI 'INSOLENCE' AGAINST PLO

LD291309 Moscow in French to Maghreb countries 2030 GMT 28 Dec 85

[From the "Window on the World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Development of events in the last few days indicate that the ruling circles in the United States and Israel, the two strategic allies in the aggression against the Middle East, are preparing themselves for a fresh large-scale military adventure in the region. Let us examine a few facts and developments. We have already spoken about some details related to acts of terrorism in the Rome and Vienna Airports that resulted in a large number of victims.

These acts were undertaken against the Israeli El Al airline desks. Tel Aviv and Washington hurriedly accused the PLO of having perpetrated these acts despite the fact that the latter officially denied it and even strongly denounced these acts as barbaric. The PLO also declared that it opposes terrorism in principle, but Tel Aviv and Washington deliberately ignore both the PLO's official statements and the fact that the investigation has not yet begun into the crimes committed in Rome and Vienna.

They are hurriedly exploiting the situation in order to increase tension in the Middle East and even outside this agitated region. Let us take for example the bellicose statement by Yitzhaq Shamir to the effect that Israel will relentlessly continue an intransigent war against terrorism throughout the world. The Israeli Foreign Ministry has also called for the closure of PLO offices in several capitals in the world, according to AFP.

Thus the Israeli aggressor is trying to engage in blatant interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. Moreover, it is threatening to undertake military action against them. This is terrorism. It must also be said that such isolence by the Israeli aggressor is being actively instigated and supported by official Washington. This transpires from the threatening statements made by White House and U.S. State Department spokesmen.

KING HUSAYN, AL-ASAD MEETINGS PREVIEWED

LD282055 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28Dec 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] First, I want to mention the meeting due to take place next week in Damascus between President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and King Husayn of Jordan. They are expecting this encounter to result in tangible agreements over a series of issues connected with relations between the two sides and general Arab affairs.

Official circles and newspapers in some Arab countries believe that during the talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn it will be possible to [words indistinct] a common position of the two countries to a settlement in the Middle East and the Palestinian question, and the question of the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, the conference that could lead to an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

I want to mention the following fact: Despite the differences in the positions of Syria and Jordan on the Iranian-Iraqi confiict, Baghdad welcomes the rapprochement between Amman and Damascus. It is noteworthy that there are prospects for a hope of a normalization of relations between Syria and Iraq.

Finally, consideration should be given to the results of this week's talks between the [word indistinct] of the two Yemeni states in the context of the efforts toward the restoration of solidarity among the Arabs in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressive policy.

RUMORS ON JEWISH EMIGRATION 'BASELESS'

LD272322 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Dec 85

[From the "Window on the Arab world" program, presented by Aleksandr Zlatonurskiy]

[Text] The American TIME and some other information media have lately been publishing rumors about plans to increase the level of travel of Soviet Jews to Israel, and to confirm this, figures and facts have been cited and the names of persons who have been preparing the airlift for the transportation of Soviet Jews to Israel have been given. Our commentator, Aleksey Zlatorunskiy, has written on this subject:

I have to point out immediately that this is not the first time that such campaigns have been waged. They have begun to propagate rumors about preparations to restore diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel and, as is the case now, about Soviet Jews leaving the country on a larger scale to the promised land of Zionism. The aim of such campaigns is to spread feelings of mistrust and doubt in the friendly Arab countries toward their friend, the Soviet Union, and to convince Arabs, that the Soviet Union has agreed, behind their backs, to something that can only arouse their concern. The timing is not accidental. Such campaigns are being hatched at a time when Washington and Tel Aviv are making new plans to attack the Arabs so as to compel them to capitulate while the two strategic allies, the United States and Israel, are flexing their muscles. Washington and Tel Aviv impudently threaten the Arab countries with weapons under a vociferous anti-Arab campaign and try to frighten into accepting separate deals with the Israeli enemy.

The Soviet Union has many times announced its firm policy in the Middle East, and this policy has not remained mere announcements, it has been proven by deeds. But the forces of provocation do not calm down. They want to enfeeble Soviet-Arab cooperation and cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's Middle East policy. This is futile. Time has irrefutably proven that the Soviet Union stands with the Arabs' just cause. The fabrications of the western media are just baseless.